The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete. It contains the latest new type and machinery and is the only office that runs job presses by power, giving us the best facilities. Estimates furnished on large jobs.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 49
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W	2 W	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	8 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
½ col	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	40 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

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Transient or Local notices ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office over 1st. National Bank. Bloomsburg, Pa

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Office in Ext's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
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Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

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YOCUM & GEYER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
(Office front suit of rooms on second floor of NEWS ITEM building.)
☞ CAN BE CONSULTED IN GERMAN. ☜
Members of Sharp and Alleman's Lawyers and Banker's Directory and the American Mercantile and Collection Association. Will give prompt and careful attention to collection of claims in any part of the United States or Canada, as well as to all other professional business entrusted to them

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Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor. map 1-tf

W. E. SMITH,
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Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
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COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office first door below the post office.

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CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as SOON as determined by CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS. EQUITY. FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
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Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—
Victor Koch, Proprietor.
Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.
Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.
Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 13-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

WITHOUT A MATCH.
OUR "LARGE STOCK."
OUR "COMPLETE ASSORTMENT."
OUR "NEW STYLES."
OUR "SUPERIOR MAKE."
OUR "LOW PRICES."
A. C. YATES & CO.
Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.
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THE "GOOD ENOUGH"

Lamps are filled direct by THE PUMP Without Lifting the Can,—the filling tube adjusting to suit height of any Lamp. This is the most practical FAMILY CAN ever offered to the public.
FAMILY OIL CAN.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
MANUFACTURED BY
Winfield Manufacturing Co.,
WARREN, OHIO.
No Dripping Oil on the Floor or Table; No Faucet to Leak or get Unscrewed to waste Contents or cause Explosions. No Corks to Lose. Closes Perfectly Air Tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation. Absolutely safe. A Universal Household Necessity.
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AND
FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
oct-2313-1

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The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.
Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.
The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.
No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.
Beautiful and substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7 00
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Address, THE SUN, New York City.
nov 6-8t.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
LY'S Cream Balm
when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed directly through the membranes, cleanses the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell.
Not a liquid or Snuff. Apply a particle of the Balm into each nostril. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists.
ELY BROTHERS, druggists, Owego, N. Y.
dec 11-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
PRAS, SYRUPS COPPER, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.
Limited,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.
The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.
The celebrated Pinafore Burner.
Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.
422 Lackawanna Avenue, SCRANTON, Pa.
may 1-1y

A PRESENT!
Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.
Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.
July 17-1y

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD TO AGENTS for a NEW and complete
LIFE OF GRANT
The world's greatest soldier, and the nation's most honored citizen. Low price. Rapid sales. F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch street, Philadelphia. oct-23-3m.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.
dec 11-4t-d

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you, free, a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making money fast, at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [nov29-1y

DEAFNESS CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and sure self-cure. Full treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, New York City. 6-11-4t-d.

GIVEN AWAY!

Ten thousand babies are given yearly to the grave by not having Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion on their gums when teething.
SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING WONDERFUL!
SOMETHING MAGICAL!
To bathe the baby's gums while teething, relieving all inflammation, swelling and pain.

LOST!

A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and sleep without stupefying or injuring it. No opiates. No constipation.
Sold at Kleim's drug store, general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa. 1decteow.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,163,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov 28-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,
Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.
The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan
Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

$50 REWARD
—FOR—
Every Ounce of Adulteration
—IN THE—
NEW PROCESS SOAP.
THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.
MADE ONLY BY
Gowans & tov er,
Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale by all first-class grocers.
April 10-1-yr

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—o.—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAP AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr25-1ly

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL
Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."
Here is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.
"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.
* * * "Health is better than wealth." * * *
Machinist.
Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"
* * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *
Mechanic.
Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."
* * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *
Railroad Man.
Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1885, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S KIDNEY REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."
* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *
HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.
* * * "Alls well that ends well." * * *
Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25. 9
HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
H. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct-23-1y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.
PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
and the best known preventive of Consumption. Parker's Tonic kept in the house as a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & Co., N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.
aug. 14-1y

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion, the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, etc.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.
aug. 28-1y-ald.

Sharp Pains!
ARE CURED BY THE
HOP PLASTER
Hosts of people use and recommend this porous plaster because it is the strongest and best ever known. When applied to any sort of soreness, or weakness, it acts instantly, removing pain and strengthening the parts. Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam, and the entire medicinal virtues of fresh Hops. They never burn or irritate—always soothe, stimulate and strengthen weak and tired muscles. Quick relief for sudden pains. All ready to apply. Hop Plasters are sold by all dealers, 25c., 5 for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price.
HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
My Back Aches!

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES,
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.
—ALSO—
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-1y

SELECT STORY.

THE RAVEN:
Or, Perseverance Rewarded.

TOLD BY AN EX-DETECTIVE.

My occupation all the morning had been monotonous, dreary. It was a thousand pities to waste a glorious summer forenoon over those letters of forty years ago. The time was made for the open air, for listening to the birds; all round me were miles of lovely, sunny air and thousands of singing, wild birds. I was seated in a handsome library. The tall window at my left was open from top to bottom. A soft breeze stirred the leaves and freshened the air. Before me, on two chairs, stood a huge chest almost full of letters, and around me on the floor lay several baskets into which I was sorting these letters.

A drearier mass of correspondence I had never encountered. It consisted almost wholly of family letters. I had been engaged by the firm of Bradford & Sons, solicitors, Lincoln Inn Fields, and had come down from London to examine documents at Stainforth Hall, Staffordshire, in the hope of finding other large sums of money in cash or clew to where they were or whither they had gone. All was a blank. Turn which way I might I saw no glimmer of success. To be sure, I should be paid liberally, for this was a private job, but even with detectives money is not everything. I felt I was a man on a boy's errand. The junior clerk in any office could have done the work, but the correspondence was, as I have said, purely of a family kind, and it was considered desirable to keep it confidential.

The late Mr. Stainforth had been a man of remarkable habits and many peculiarities. Among the former was a life of strict seclusion and penuriousness; among the latter his unalterable objection to keep a bank account. He was neither a philanthropist nor a miser. He devoted himself to scientific studies, and in order to give the greatest time to the prosecution of his pursuit, he kept apart from people; he lived sparingly because he thought frugality was wholesome and expense waste. He had no correspondence with scientific societies or men. From London were posted to him such books and papers as he wanted. The only one who shared his solitude with him was Rob Grainger, an old general attendant, who made his bed, cooked his simple food, went of errands to the town, and was the sole means of communication between his master and the outer world.

There were two lodge gates on the Stainforth demesne, and the families of the lodge keepers were charged with preventing the Hall falling into decay from neglect. The lodge keepers themselves looked after the demesne and the sheep and cows on it, for no guest ever rattled at either of the rusty gates, no carriage ever sped along the grass-grown avenue or sweep in front of the old Hall.

Mr. Stainforth never saw or had any communication with his own agent. All business connected with the estate was transacted through Bradford & Son; they remitted all money to Mr. Stainforth in cash. Their messenger went down from London once in the six months, met old Rob Grainger at one of the lodges, handed him a sum of between £2000 and £3000, took Rob's receipt and returned to London.

Once a month the solicitors wrote the deceased a long letter giving him details of what was going on in the estate, and enclosing documents requiring his signature or perusal. Documents came back duly signed, but there was reason to believe he never read anything sent to him.

On one occasion this was proved. The Methodists of the neighborhood applied for a site on which to build a chapel. During a whole year Bradford & Son kept asking Mr. Stainforth for instructions, but got no reply. The people were urgent and pertinacious. There could be no objection to granting them their request, and the solicitors prepared the necessary documents. These were sent to the Hall, and came back duly signed and witnessed by the two lodge keepers.

The site granted was on the top of a slight hill, about a mile from the Hall. In due time the scaffolding was put up, and the building began to rise. Upon this Rob Grainger was dispatched to the hill to ascertain what was going forward.

Rob went back to the Hall with word that a chapel was being built with the full consent and approval of Mr. Stainforth. The latter never said anything about the matter, and from all those facts it was assumed that the owner of the property did not read the documents submitted to him, beyond the places where he found in pencil the words "please sign here," and "signature of two witnesses," etc.

The particular branch of science to which Mr. Stainforth devoted himself was unknown. I got a vague notion he did not give himself up to any particular branch, but wandered about whither his whim for the moment might take him. Bradford & Son had nothing to do with procuring books, papers or apparatus for him. Such things he got and paid for directly himself. When it became absolutely necessary for any member of the firm to see him—a circumstance which had not occurred for years before his death—a member of it met him in the lodge.

Nothing but business that was absolutely imperative was referred to at these infrequent interviews. I, of course, had never been a visitor to the lodge, and, from what I heard, nothing was to be gathered from these contracts with the firm but knowledge of the personal appearance of the recluse. He was a tall, thin, cadaverous, yellow-faced man, with a strongly-marked and wrinkeled face; erect in form, dressed in rusty black, gray-whiskered, gray-haired and so nervous and restless that he rarely sat down, even when the business lasted an hour or more.

At the time of his death he was past 70—73—and his only heir was a young man of 24, on whom he had never set eyes. The man died without a will, and Bradford & Son were now acting for the young man, Edgar Stainforth by name.

Forty years ago the deceased owner of the Hall had been ten years married. He was childless. At that time he had lived as other men of his means and position, had kept a hospitable house, was fond of his beautiful wife and engaged in a large correspondence with his wife's family and his own.

Then he had small smatterings of science—nothing more. The Hall was expecting an heir. This was the source of great joy to husband and wife after ten years of hope deferred. A boy came, lived ten days only, but survived his mother by half that time.

This was the great shadow which fell on Stainforth Hall, and from under it the owner never emerged. The park gates were then shut against all the world; then the servants were sent about their business—all except Rob Grainger, who was ten years younger than his master; the demesne was let for grazing; then the correspondence ceased, and Joseph Stainforth sought to drown his memory in science.

My chief—I may say my only—object in looking through those letters of forty years ago was to try and find in them any clue to where the deceased might have placed his subsequent savings. If I could find there a hint of any investment he was likely to favor, or of places in which he was likely to deposit his large accumulations, I should be very lucky.

Young Stainforth was at the Hall. He was a tall, light-haired, quiet young man, who didn't seem to take any interest whatever in my searches. I had been a few days in the house, and had not met the least encouragement, when, to my surprise, I found out that in the hands of the present owner the Hall was not likely to fare much better than in those of its former proprietor.

Joseph Stainforth had been a student of science; Edgar Stainforth was a student of poetry. This discovery was not, from a business point of view, encouraging. I thought to myself it was a thousand pities such a fine old place should fall into the hands of two such men in succession.

I have no taste for science, except my own. I have now and then been obliged to "make up" a scientific case. But poetry is altogether beyond my sphere. I think I may say I have little or no ear for poetry. I would never think of taking up a volume of verse to amuse myself. To me, verse is unintelligible, when it does not seem nonsense or the work of a man pretending he is a child. I know this is not a sound position, but I cannot help that. I had only one hope for young Stainforth when I found out his leaning toward verse—namely, that he would marry soon; for if he only had a wife he might go on as he pleased with poetry—she would take care of the reasonable interests of their lives and position. Poetry is, I know, mostly written to or about women, and they admire it very much; but the reason why they like it is because it tends to marriage, either in the male who writes it or the male who reads it. Women regard poetry as an eloquent prospectus, which may lead to the formation of a prosperous company. That's my view, anyway.

Young Stainforth and I met at intervals. After the first strangeness had worn away, we talked as freely as you could expect two men in our relative positions to talk. That was not much. He had, up to his sudden accession to his late uncle's fortune, led a retired life and now it did not seem as though he was going to change his ways. All this, of course, had nothing to do with me; but, you see, I was all by myself and lonely and had plenty of time for thinking—for, as I said before, rummaging these old chests was child's play that any junior clerk could do. Bradford & Son, you may be sure, had pretty well rummaged the house from top to bottom before they sent for me.

Well, this particular morning I was sorting out my dreary, monotonous letters, beginning about nothing and ending about nothing, and of no earthly good for me (I had been told that if I discovered the money or securities I should not go away with thanks only) when in walked Mr. Edgar Stainforth. As usual, he had an open book in his hand; but politely closed it as he came near where I was. He said something to me, and I said something to him. He spoke more freely than formerly, and I, of course, was as agreeable as I could be, for I pitied the poor boy with his poetic maggot in his head. After a little talk, like the letters, about nothing in particular, he said:

"I've just been up to that strange room of my cousin's—that room, you know, which has puzzled every one, and I am more amazed than ever to think what use my cousin could have made of it, or rather intended it for, because I think it is plain he did not use it for anything."

"I've been over the room," I said, stopping in my work and looking up, "but I could make nothing of it either. Did you find out anything?"

This was the first turn of a practical nature I had seen in him. The notion of his prowling inquisitively about the house was distinctly in his favor. Up to this he had not prowled—he had mooned.

"Did you ever," said he, "hear that my cousin was fond of poetry?"

"Poetry!" cried I, taken aback, and losing all faith in my employer once more. "No, I thought he went in for science, not poetry."

"I won't go so far as to say that I think he was profoundly versed in the poetry of modern, not to speak of ancient days; but I think he must have known something about it, for there are two references to poems on the leaden strip let into the door."

"This," thought I to myself, "is worse than the musty old letters." I said aloud, "Indeed! I did not notice that the words and figures scratched on the lead had anything to do with poetry."

"You remember what they were?"

"I don't exactly remember," I answered, drawing out my book, "but I made a note of them. Here it is: 'I never believed in transmutation, and yet in this case a bar of iron may be changed into something more valuable than the precious leg of Tom's story.' The other thing scratched on the lead is, 'The foregoing is from the night's Plutonian shore.'"

"Yes," said Mr. Stainforth, sitting down. "Do you know the poems to which these memoranda refer?"

"You see," I said, pointing to the chest open before me——

"I know," he said, "that you are very busy. But I am lonely here, and within the past hour I have found out that my cousin, whom I never saw, knew something about verse. That seems to make a bond between him and me, and I cannot help being a little excited."

Although there were no words of appeal in this, the manner and sense were of appeal, and of course there was no denying him. The next word uttered by him aroused my attention fully.

"The second has reference to the shorter poem. Do you know it?—Poe's 'Raven.'"

"Raven!" I cried. "No, I don't know the poem, but there's a stuffed raven in the room. What does the poem say?"

"Yes, I know. That is what the allusion is to. Shall I read?"

"Please."

Then he began to read on to the end of a poem I had heard before, but never thought of in connection with that room, "The Raven." When he had finished he paused a moment before he said:

"You see, the allusion is to the two lines:

" 'And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door.' "

"I know," I said quickly—"I know. Now what is the other poem to which the writing on the leaden strip refers?"

"Oh," said he, "it's a long poem, and not exactly one after my heart. It is called 'Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg.' She had a leg made of gold. It is a humorous poem, and I don't care much for poems of that kind. It's all about gold."

"All right," said I. "We can get on without the poem, I think. And now, Mr. Stainforth, will you be good enough to accompany me to that room?"

After a protest he agreed. I do believe he was better pleased that moment to have found out that the old man could spout poetry than he would have been if the missing money had been put into his hand.

We set off for the room spoken of. It was most peculiar. It was no more than twelve feet square. The ceiling, walls and floor were of a dingy drab color. There was no carpet or furniture of any kind, except one wooden armchair and a small table. Into the woodwork of the door had been rudely let a long narrow slip of lead, on which were written the words given above. Besides the chair and table, the only other thing in the room was a white plaster bust on a small bracket over the door, and on the bust a stuffed raven with wings spread out wide, and head thrust forward as if it were going to fly down.

I felt quite sure I should get some clue to the hidden money from this bird. It was as plain as possible that these references to the poems—one about the raven and the other about gold—could have no other object than to point the way by the one to the other. No man but a person interested in the house would think of going into such a room, except, indeed, it was a person like the present owner, who had a twist in his brain like the owner. No one but a man who knew something about poetry could find out what was referred to by the two inscriptions on lead. I thought I saw at a glance what the old man meant. He had found out in some way or other that this heir, of whom he knew little, had a taste for poetry, and made up his mind to try if he had any gumption as well. Bless you! he had as much gumption as a screech-owl at midday. I had the gumption. It's my business to be sharp. A man with thousands a year may be as dull as he likes. He can pay for his dullness, and he always does.

I first looked round carefully, and saw that if the bird did fly he would get somewhere near the floor, right opposite where he was perched. I sounded this part of the room. Nothing there—all as solid as an anvil. I next tried the parts of the wall toward which the wings pointed. No better luck. Then I stopped and had a little think. Of course I kept on saying this and that to Mr. Stainforth, but I was too much interested in my examination to be able to recollect what now.

I made up my mind to have a good look at the bird. This, as it turned out nearly cost me my life.

I drew the table over to the door, put the chair on the table, and then got up. Although I had put the chair on the table before starting upward, I had hoped to be able to make my examination without mounting on the latter, for I didn't think the arrangement a secure one. But the door was high, and the table alone of no use. So up I got on the chair.

I first looked carefully at everything without using my hands. This surely did not help me much—did not help me at all, in fact. I then put out my hand and felt everything for a secret spring or keyhole, or peg or indication of any kind that the bust or the bird opened. Nothing of the kind was to be found.

"May I take the bird off?" I asked Mr. Stainforth.

"Certainly," he answered.

He was growing impatient.

I tried to lift the bird with one of my hands. It seemed firmly fixed to the head. I took my hand away. To my utter astonishment, the raven stooped a little forward and sailed down off the cast.

I looked in amazement. The wings did not move, but the bird sailed forward for a few feet; then turning sharply to the right, across me, dashed against the wall. My chair and table toppled over, and I fell heavily and was almost stunned for a little while. Mr. Stainforth was nearly frightened out of his life when he saw the bird not only sail down from his perch, but change his course and make for a certain part of the wall close to the floor.

No sooner did the raven reach the floor then he stumbled clumsily over, and fell with his wings still spread fully out. Then we heard a sound of clockwork, and in a minute or less the door of a small iron safe swung back.

The rest is simple. In this safe was found the whole of the old man's money. The raven was a combination of magnets and clock work, and so was the safe. The safe was of copper except the door, which was mostly made up of magnets. The touch I gave the bird, when trying to take him off, started the clockwork in him; the clockwork released the spring that held him to the bust, and so he sailed away. Then the magnets in the door attracted him in his fall, and when the iron of his bill touched the magnet it took the mind of the magnet off something else in the safe, and the clockwork inside it began to work, and so the door was opened.

"This may not be an exactly scientific way of accounting for what happened. As I told you before, I am not much good at science, and no good at all at poetry. But as long as I live I'll remember the "Raven" and Miss Kilmansegg." I have good cause, for the "Raven" showed where "gold, and gold, and nothing but gold," was hidden, and brought me, by way of a present, quite as much as would have supplied that young lady with a golden great toe by way of starting a golden left leg for her.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Pennsylvania News.

A steamboat runs daily between Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke and Plymouth.

The Delaware and Hudson Company are pushing their railroad to Wilkesbarre.

Incandescent lights will soon illuminate the progressive city of Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Randall is said to favor Pittsburg as the location for the National foundry.

The prisoners who broke jail at Beaver are still enjoying their personal liberty.

Next on the list of Scranton's numerous industries will be a match manufactory.

The Hungarian church at Hazleton has over 4,000 "Huns" under its jurisdiction.

Mr. Gowen is confident of success in his fight for the Reading Railroad presidency.

The Sheriff of Lackawanna is hunting up Hugh Gerrity, a crooked tax collector, reported to be about $500 in arrears.

One of Scranton's flourishing industries is the corset factory, worked principally by girls, with more demand than supply.

The "divorce abomination" is epidemic in Philadelphia. Twenty-one couples were put asunder by the courts one day last week.

Secetary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, favors inoculation as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia. He also recommends that every infected herd be killed.

The Corry pail factory makes 1,900 pails and 500 tubs per day and cannot supply the demand. One hundred men are employed and 90,000 feet of lumber is used each week.

No tramps need apply at Saltsburg hereafter. That class of visitors are given just ten minutes to "git," and knowing what will result from noncompliance with the notice, they "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once."

A man gave himself up to the Allegheny police authorities a few days ago and asserted that, having disposed of a stock of counterfeit money except one lead dollar, which he had, not because he did not try to pass it, he was now ready to suffer for the offense.

An order issued by the Erie school board prohibits pupils from making presents to teachers, for the reason that "many poor children had been forced into contributions for such objects by their companions, or sneered at because of their inability to assist in making such presents."

In the matter of big babies Clarion "takes the cake," the latest arrival there being a sixteen-pound girl. The *Democrat* predicts that if the young lady is correspondingly large when she reaches the age of "sweet sixteen," she will be abundantly able to "paddle her own canoe."

Colonel Holtzworth, of Gettysburg the famous battle

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 18, 1885

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

There was a pretense made by the supporters of James G. Blaine in the last Presidential campaign that his election was necessary for the sake of a more vigorous foreign policy. Now that the Democrats are adopting measures for the establishment of an efficient navy that will enable the United States to pursue a vigorous course on foreign questions, some of the Republican organs are afraid that a reconstruction of the navy "is calculated to sap the foundations of national prosperity." It is evident that the Blaine politicians intended to be vigorous only with their mouths in dealing with foreign nations.—*Ex.*

At the coming annual meeting of the State Board of Agricult ure, to be held at Harrisburg Jan. 27 and 28 next, it is proposed to make the question of Fences, Fencing and Fence Laws the leading topic for consideration and discussion. The committee on legislation will probably be prepared to propose a number of changes in the present fence laws of our state. In order that these proposed changes may go before the legislature, next winter, in proper shape, it is specially requested that all Agricultural organizations, farm clubs, granges, &c., will elect and send regularly accredited delegates who will be prepared to present the wishes of those whom they may represent, upon all of the important changes proposed. The topic of *fences and fencing* will be presented by essays and will probably be discussed in all of its bearings. Special rates of transportation and special rates of board will be obtained for all delegates, upon the same terms as members of the Board.

The two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the middle colonies of North America was celebrated last week. In a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Boardman in Philadelphia the speaker referred to the power of the press in these words:

The great educator and influencer of the American people is the American newspaper—the perennial and ubiquitous newspaper. To-day there are many thousands of newspapers in the United States; in 1685 there were but two little periodicals. The newspaper is the censor of America, wielding far greater power than the most famous human conquerors and dictators of which history tells. It is our pride that we have so many great editors, men who are brave enough to censure the wrongdoer and who are quick to praise deserving merit. They exercise their great authority for building up and not for casting down. But they are not all faithful to their high trust. There is too much of catering to morbid tastes; too much intrusion into the privacy of the family; too much printed to tickle the diseased palate of the scandal-lover. There is too much news that is not news, and if it is news it had better never have become news. It is said, 'the people demand it.' It is the duty of the editor to marshal the people, not to follow them. If this sort of news must be printed, let the scandal column bear this label at the head: 'Beware! Deadly Poison!' Journalism moulds public opinion and when the press shall stand up always for the right, then will the newspapers be the bright harbingers of the millennium."

The truth of this is shown by the large circulation of so-called Sunday newspapers, many of which are filled with sensational matter unfit for the public eye.

WIFE BEATERS.

State Senator Adams, whose bill to punish wife-beaters by the lash excited so much discussion in the last session of the Legislature, is preparing a paper upon "Wife-beating as a Crime and Its Relation to Taxation," which the Social Science Association has invited him to read. It may not occur at once to one who has not studied the subject that there is any relation whatever between taxation and wifebeating; but in reality the fact that there is such a relation, and that the brute who beats his wife (in nine cases out of ten) escapes imprisonment because such punishment would send his family to the almshouse, constitutes the strongest argument in favor of importing the whipping-post from Delaware. Senator Adams ought to be popular among his lady constituents—as much for his brave humanitarianism in the face of ridicule as he is for his social graces. In preparing his paper he is accumulating a vast amount of information upon the subject, and he has just sent a circular to every district attorney in the State asking them to tell him (in each county) how many complaints were made and true bills found during the last year for wife-beating; how many convictions were obtained and what was the average sentence; the nationality of the condemned; whether the crime is on the increase; what proportion of the families of the condemned became a charge upon the county, and whether the condemned were under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the crime.—*Ex.*

District Attorney Billmeyer has received one of the circulars referred to. He can report to Senator Adams that so far as Columbia county is concerned no whipping post is needed. The prosecution of wife-beaters is a thing of so seldom occurrence here that the conclusion is either that men of this county are the kind that appreciate their wives, and never raise a hand in anger at them, or else that they have their wives so completely under their control that they dare not tell when they are beaten. We believe the former to be the case, because such things cannot be kept quiet if they occur. They will be noised abroad over the neighborhood, and become common talk. Senator Adams is a bachelor, and of course has to depend on extraneous evidence to show the necessity of a whipping post for unkind husbands. He is also a republican, and lives in the strong republican city of Philadelphia where wife beating may be a common thing, but he can get no assistance from a sturdy democratic county like Columbia in his effort to establish a relic of the barbarous ages.

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Vanderbilt's Will.

The will of the late William H. Vanderbilt was probated last Saturday. He leaves $10,000·000 to each of his eight children, besides a residence to each one. $1,000,000 is distributed among different charities a number of annuities of $2000 to $3000 a year to numerous poor relatives, and the balance of his estate, about one half of it, is divided between his sons Cornelius and William H. who will continue to control the Vanderbilt railroad. Cornelius J. is about 40 years of age. He received a good academic education and had some banking experience, after which he was assistant treasurer and treasurer of the New York and Harlem for ten or twelve years.

On the death of his grandfather, when his father assumed the presidency of the Vanderbilt roads, Cornelius was made first vice-president of the New York Central, and took charge of the finances, while his brother W. K. was made second vice president, and given charge of the traffic business. When William H. Vanderbilt retired, three years ago, and devolved the active management upon his three sons, he constituted Cornelius chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central and Michigan Roads. Besides his official duties in connection with the railroads of the Vanderbilt system, Cornelius is a vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, a member of the Board of the International Young Men's Christian Association, one of the trustees of the American Bible Society, treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Domestic Missions, a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, trustee of the Asylum for the Ruptured and Crippled, and of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, chairman of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and connected in an official capacity with a number of other charitable and religious organizations. He is a regular attendant at St Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he takes a deep interest.

W. K. Vanderbilt, the next son, is fond of horses, although not so much so as his father or the late Commodore, and he indulges in yachting at times. As a man he is less popular with his fellows and associates than any of his brothers. He is of a somewhat morose temperament, but his wife thoroughly understands him, and he is greatly dependent upon her strong character and will power. He is not a club man, and, as a rule, now leads a comparatively quiet life. He is something of an epicure and always has a good table. In business he makes up his mind to a definite line of action very quickly, but although he has much of the Vanderbilt obstinacy, he is, at times, easily influenced, and relies greatly upon the judgment of a few trusted friends. Mr and Mrs. Vanderbilt have three children, the eldest about 9 years old.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt is now about 27 years old, is of medium height, somewhat spare figure, with slightly reddish hair and small moustache, and a rather sallow complexion. He is not a society man; he finds his pleasure in out-door sports. Passionately devoted to yachting, he spends most of his time in the Summer on board his fine sloop, the Vidette, which he purchased about eighteen months ago. He is in many ways the most popular of the sons, and all the employees around the Grand Central know and like "Mr. Fred." He is very popular also among the men he knows well, and is considered a thoroughly good fellow, entirely devoid of any snobbishness or pretense. As a business man he has a high reputation, and, indeed, there are many who know the family who do not hesitate to say that he has more financial ability than any of his brothers. He is fond of taking a "flyer" in the street now and then but never speculates rashly or wildly. He has a cheery, pleasant manner, which of itself wins friends, and his wife is also much liked. She was formerly Miss Anthony; married first Mr. Torrence, a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt, and, becoming divorced, married her present husband. This was about five years ago, and the marriage, which was very sudden and performed without consultation of his parents, angered W. H. Vanderbilt excessively. The young couple lived for some time in an apartment house at Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, and then, the senior Vanderbilt having relented, were installed in the handsome house formerly occupied by himself at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, meanwhile, became very much liked by her husband's family, and the relations between herself and her formerly irate father-in-law grew to be most cordial. She entertained considerably last winter, giving a series of handsome receptions, but her husband's aversion to the gay world keeps her to some extent out of society.

Mr. Vadderbilt spends most of his day at the Grand Central Depot, where he looks after the interest of the Nickel-plate Road.

George Vanderbilt, the youngest son, about 23 years old, is under size, of very frail physique, thin and pale. He is the student of the family, and spends almost all his time among his books. Of these he has a large and complete library next to his suit of apartments on the second floor of the Fifth Avenue mansion. He delights in delving among musty corners in old second-hand bookshops, and is said to be a very clever hand at a bargain, and to be able to haggle over the price of a desired volume like any old bookworm. He dislikes society, and it is with very much difficulty that he can be induced to go out at all. He is very fond of music and is frequently to be seen at the opera. The child of his old age, he has always been one of his father's favorites and was his constant companion, entering into all his plans and sharing all his hopes and fears. He has evinced much literary promise, and it is understood that his father had very ambitious views for him in this respect. He has always taken the deepest interest in his father's plans regarding his Staten Island property and had really charge of the arrangements and building of the mausoleum at New Dorp. He is not a close man and does much good in distributing large amounts in charity while he watches carefully the interests of any poor relatives and sees that they are remembered at Christmas and other seasons. As may be imagined, George Vanderbilt is also a favorite with his brothers and sisters.

The Cox Murder Trial.

The trial of John T. Cox, the proprietor of the Palmer House at Northumberland, for the killing of Milo Jump began last week Thursday at Sunbury. When the court house bell rang Cox took his seat at the table usually occupied by counsel for the defense; he was soon joined by his attorneys Hon. S. P. Wolverton, Hon. A. H. Dill, Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, J. H. Vincent, Hill and son, and D. W. Cox, Esq., his brother. At the table for the commonwealth was seated P. A. Mahan, district attorney, Lewis Dewart, Esq., and Hon. George W. Ziegler, of Sunbury, and Con. Smith, Esq., of Scranton, who has the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state.

Several hours were occupied in the selection of a jury.

During the selection of the jury Cox was joined by his wife, accompanied by a lady friend, as well as by his father, Charles Cox, a hotel keeper residing at Mifflinburg, Union county. He was recognized by many friends and associates at the adjournment of court, who pressed forward to the bar and warmly grasped his hand and made many expressions of a kind nature. At the table occupied by the attorneys for the commonwealth sat a handsome young woman of perhaps thirty years; neatly dressed in black, tenderly caring for a little golden haired child of perhaps twenty months of age. Many eyes of sympathy were turned towards her, as it was told from one to an other through the vast audience, that they were the wife and child of the unfortunate Milo Jump, who was the victim of Cox's revolver. District Attorney Mahan made the opening address to the jury. It was a strong effort, foretelling in a clear unmistakable manner the line about to be pursued by the commonwealth, concluding by telling the jury that they would produce facts that would warrant them in finding the prisioner guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted.

The first witness called was Mrs. Lizzie Jump, the widow, who ascended the stand bearing the little child in her arms. She testified that she was the wife of Jump; that she saw him last in life some time in May last, and that the next time was after his death in June. She said the child in her arms was Jump's. There was no cross examination.

The next witness was E. C. Chesney, a young man about 28 years of age, who resides in Northumberland and who accompanied Jump into the Palmer House—Cox's hotel a Northumberland—on the 25th of June last, the night of the shooting. When himself and three companions—Jump included—approached the bar, one of them asked for drinks; the bartender refused Jump; Jump turned to leave the room, when Cox entered the room and exclaimed, "See here, you ——, did I not tell you to stay out of my house, —— you?" When Jump started for the door Cox took him by the shoulder and turned him around, put his hand in his hip pocket, pulled his revolver and shot him."

The first witness called on Friday was L. H. Bingham who testified substantially, that on the night of June 25th last he stopped at the Palmer House in Northumberland, the scene of the murder, arriving there about 9:45 p. m When he arrived the band was on the street playing. He went into the wash-room to wash, when he heard an altercation, apparently between persons in the bar-room. He heard some one, whom he presumed was Cox, say, "Get out of my house. I have told you often enough to stay out of here." Perhaps a moment later he heard the report of a pistol. He at once rushed from the wash-room and met Mr. Cox in the reading-room. On asking Cox the cause of the disturbance, Cox said, "that fellow has robbed me, and I have forbid his coming into my house. He came in here to-night, and I went to put him out, and he raised his fist to strike, and I shot him." Mr. Bingham is a conductor on the railroad, and his testimony was given with an air of frankness. He being a stranger he knew nothing further of the particulars or their cause.

The next witness called was T. J Fisher, who was in company with Jump on the night of the murder. He told how he, Mr. Chesney, Burg and Jump went into the Palmer House on the 25th of June and Bright, the bartender, refused to sell anything to drink to Jump, who had asked for soda. That while standing there Cox, the proprietor, came in and ordered Jump out, using the same language as repeated by the former witness. That Jump started to go out and Cox put his hand on Jump's shoulder and tried to push him out of the screen door. As he got Jump at the door after giving him a shove and turning him around, Cox drew from his hip pocket a revolver and shot him.

After Mr Fisher's testimony the Commonwealth called a large number of witnesses, who testified substantially the same. That Mr. T. J. Cox, the defendant, shot Mr. Milo Jump was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. All testified that they either saw Cox shoot or heard the report of the pistol and saw him immediately afterwards. The pistol and the bullet found in the lung of Milo Jump were in evidence, as were also the clothes worn at the time of the murder. When the clothes were exhibited, Jump's widow, who, with her little babe, sat along side of the District Attorney, went bitterly, her little babe laughing in her arms at what seemed to it an uncalled for proceeding.

A number of witnesses were examined on Saturday and their testimony was corroborative of those previously heard. Without developing any further particulars the prosecution rested, and counsel for Cox opened for the defense.

Mr. Cox's family physician was the first witness called for the defense. He stated that Cox had been suffering for some years from nervous debility, induced by wounds received in the army. That circumstances which in ordinary men would induce fear would in Cox result in actual terror.

Thomas McMahon testified to having been in the Palmer House on the 15th of April last, and hearing a quarrel between Cox and Jump about some whiskey which the former accused the latter of stealing. There was a scuffle in which Jump choked Cox who called on his bartender to assist him.

The defense then called 57 witnesses, representing all professions, who had known Cox for a number of years, and they all testified as to his good reputation for peace and quietness. J. K Bright, the bartender at the Palmer House at the time of the shooting, testified: I have been in the employ of John T. Cox since April 13th, 1884. On the evening of the 25th of June three men, Messrs. Burg, Chesney and Fisher, came into the house. I was standing at the window near the cigar-stand. They went in the bar-room and met Milo Jump who was standing there. I spoke to them and went behind the bar. While at the water cooler Mr. Cox came in and seeing Jump said, "have I not forbid you entering my house," and then motioning with his hands ordered Jump out. I was busy at the time and did not see the exact movements until they reached the door, when I saw Cox put his left hand on Jump's right shoulder and push him out of the door. When Jump reached the porch he turned and came back again, putting his foot upon the step. Mr. Cox stepped back a step or so from the door and put his hand to his left hip pocket. Then I seen a flash and heard a report, and Jump stepped back. As he did so he put his hand to his stomach I did did not see Jump again, but Cox came in and, walking up to the bar, said to me, "Jimmie, did you see that man strike at me?" I replied that I did not see him. When Jump put his foot on the door step I could see that he had his arms reached as though about to grab Mr. Cox. When Jump was at the bar he asked for whiskey, and I refused to give it to him. Mr. Bright then corroborated the testimony of Mr. McMahon as to the prior altercation in April last, detailing it in full. Upon cross-examination he varied but little. Joseph Everhard corroborated Bright's testimony as to the shooting.

A number of witnesses testified to threats made by Jump against Cox, which were communicated to the latter.

The defendant was sworn in his own behalf, and said in substance: I will be 39 years old in January next. I served in the army in the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment under General Hartranft, and was wounded in both knees in the Battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864. My general health since then has been bad, suffering particularly from nervous disorders. I went to Northumberland to live the last time in April, 1884. At that time I had in my employ as porter Milo Jump. Some time prior to the 15th of April I frequently seen Jump under the influence of liquor. I remonstrated with him several times in reference to it, and told him he must quit it. On several Sundays I found that the bar-room door had been in some way forced open. I suspicioned Jump. On the morning of the 15th of April I came down stairs and seen that Jump was again under the influence of liquor. I then went to his room to see if I could find any whiskey. I found there in the leg of an old boot a pint bottle. After that I went to the coal house. There I found on a box a cup half filled with water, and in the box three birch-beer bottles. One was full of whiskey, one partly full, and the other empty. There were also two bottles of beer there. I took the bottles and went up stairs. When I entered the room I seen Jump standing in the wash-room I then said: "Jump here is some more evidence of your rascality. Now come into the office and I will pay you off." He replied they were not my bottles nor my whiskey. I said: "They are my bottles. I had beer in them, and you stole them." He then grabbed me by the throat and choked me.

He then recounted the occurrences of June 25th when the shooting took place, and claimed that as Jump got to the door he struck at the defendant and said. "I'll fix you." Cox drew his revolver and it went off. When he found that Jump was dead he gave himself up to the sheriff. The jury went out on Wednesday.

B. Grantz Brown Dead.

B. Grantz Brown died on the 13th at St. Louis. He was the son of John Brown, the first member of Congress from the Mississippi Valley and the last survivor of the Continental Congress. Born at Frankfort, Ky., May 28, 1826, he began practicing law at St. Louis, where, in 1854, he founded the *Missouri Democrat*. As a Republican he threw himself vigorously into the conflict when the war broke out, and was instrumental in thwarting the movement to take the state out of the Union. He raised a regiment for service in the army and commanded a brigade of militia against a rebel invasion of Missouri. When W. P. Johnson was expelled from the United States Senate he was elected in his place and served from 1863 to 1867, and in 1871 was elected governor of Missouri.

He left the Republican party the next year and was made a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket headed by Horace Greely. The unmerciful caricatures of him in that campaign were one of its prominent features. He was accused of attempting to butter his watermelon at a public dinner at Jefferson City, and pitilessly ridiculed. After Greeley's death he received eighteen votes for president. Since that time he had lived in retirement.

Trade and Business.

The flood of holiday business has already begun to affect the estimates of general trade, and for three weeks to come it will not be easy to disentangle the currents of business; but such signs as have appeared during the week, save those relating to railroads are distinctly favorable and point to a steady maintenance of the volume of trade which for three months past has revived so many drooping industries.

In iron the most hopeful circumstances apparent in many long months is the increase in the production of anthracite pig iron, the weekly output having risen 30 per cent in three months, passing from 20.318 tons weekly October 1, to 26,816 tons December 1. Coming after three years in which the production of anthracite pig as shrunk one-half, this change is the most cheering sign for Eastern Pennsylvania in many a weary day. The steel rail mills have found it safe to increase their production, and the prospects for railroad construction in the West steadily improve. The other metals, like finished iron, show little relative advance, the least promising fact in the present situation.

Manufacturing in general show the continuous demand which has been the marked characteristic of the Fall trade, unaccompanied by an advance in price. Wool, cotton and leather, from raw material through to the finished product, all show this after a fashion, which shows how much the purchasing power of wages has been increased by cheap food, and food remains cheap, having declined in the main through the past week. The one dark spot is in railroad earnings. These show lean. Exports are also small. On the contrary, the New York bank statement shows an expansion of business, in the main healthy.—*Press.*

We like to quote such articles as the above from the *Press*, a paper which only about a year ago was predicting that the democratic party would ruin the prosperity of the country.

The Vanderbilt Funeral.

THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE LAID TO REST ON STATEN ISLAND.

The funeral of W. H. Vanderbilt took place on the 11th inst., being conducted quietly and without any pretence at ostentation. The funeral party were conveyed to Staten Island, on the ferry boat Southfield, the same which bore the remains of the old commodore to the island. When the cemetery was reached the hearse was driven to the space in front of the temporary receiving vault and the casket was removed and placed immediately in front of the door of the vault. The spectators to a man stood uncovered, while Rev. William H. Vogler, the pastor of the Moravian church, uttered an eloquent prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew's church, recited the Episcopal services for the dead. The casket was then carried into the receiving vault where it was hermetically sealed in the presence of the four sons of the deceased. When this was done the mourners again took their places in the carriages and were driven back to the Clifton landing. Robert Pinkerton and force of his men were left in charge of the vault until the mausoleum is finished, which it is expected will be within six months.

A new discovery in gas has just been made in Knoxville, Tenn, by John Watt, of Vicksburg, and a man named Merriville, of Philadelphia, by which the carbon and the hydrogen or the gas can be separated by an automatic meter from the same pipe and used for heating and lighting purposes.

The discovery was made while the men were experimenting with water gas. It is asserted that the process makes the manufactured gas nearly as cheap as natural gas.

East Benton.

Mr. and Mrs. Judge Krickbaum went to Butler last Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Krickbaum's mother, who was upwards of 80 years old.

Mr. John Ashelman is complaining ill at this writing.

Philip Fox, a citizen of Fishingcreek, died very suddenly last week, aged about 70 years.

The protracted meeting at Hamlin progresses with unabated interest. The indications are that a large number will unite with the church.

Rubber boots were never in better demand than this season of wet snow and mud.

We used to have an excellent band—we have yet, but we have not heard a toot since the fair.

We congratulate the COLUMBIAN for its promptness. Heretofore the people along the creek received the paper on Thursday night, and we on Saturday or the following Tuesday. Now it arrives at Cambra several hours sooner than at Benton.

PUZZLE.

My 6, 8, 4, 9, 11, 12, is a prison keeper.
My 10, 2, 1, 5, 11, 12, is an instrument used in ascending or descending.
My 10, 8, 7, is a rule or decree,
My 3, 4, 9, 10, 2, is a mansion.
My whole is a noted Professor.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.
JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected.
HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of real estate of David S. Brown.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute money in court arising from said sale, to the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1886, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same or be debarred from coming in upon the fund.
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. J. MCHENRY, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administratrix to and among the creditors of said decedent according to law, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, January 11th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m. When and where all persons interested are hereby notified to appear and present their claims before the said auditor or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
J. H. MAIZE, Auditor
Dec 15 1885

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY FORNWALD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Fornwald, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
MICHAEL F. EVERLY, Administrator.
Dec 18-6w

LETTING.

The building committee will receive proposals until noon on Saturday, December 19th, for the erection of the buildings for the school Furnishing co., in Bloomsburg, exclusive of the foundations. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. C. Brown, after Thursday the 17th inst.
J. C. BROWN, }
W. S. MOYER, } Committee.
W. M. REBER, }
dec 18-2t

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., PORTLAND, Maine. (dec18 85

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. Oct 16-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK MURPHY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the executor among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, January 15th, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.
GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

First and final account of M. P. Lutz, assignee of C. B. Brockway.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, and make distribution of the fund in the hands of said assignee, arising from the sale of the real estate and personal property, and from any other property real, personal or mixed, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested will attend and present their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund.
J. B. ROBISON, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANGELINA MACDOWELL.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Angelina MacDowell deceased, late of Scott township Col. county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
WILLIAM MACDOWELL, W. 14th Street, New York, Executor.
Dec 11-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SPRINGER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Springer, deceased, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.
PETER S. BRUGLER, Administrator with the will annexed.
Post office, Buckhorn, Col. Co., Pa nov 13-6w*
Residence, Hemlock township, Col. Co., Pa.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

An Act of the Legislature and approved June 2d, 1881, see Pamphlet laws, page 45 requiring tax collectors, township and borough officers, to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes to the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description by boundaries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application or collectors, &c. JOHN B. CASEY,
Com'rs' office, Oct. 30, '85, 6t. Com'rs Clerk.

Slates and Felts, Slate Mantels, Slate Black Boards, School Slate, Roofing Slate, Roofing Felts, 1, 2 & 3 Ply.

J. L. HULL,
25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa
May 23-1y

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. (dec18 85

SALE OF

Real Estate!

If not previously disposed of privately, will be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday, **FEBRUARY 1, 1886**, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Bloomsburg; about **FIVE ACRES** of land, lying between the Normal School grounds and the Lightstreet road, in the town of Bloomsburg. Beautiful building lot, partly in **NATIVE FOREST**, overlooking the town and surrounding country. The owner reserves the right to withdraw the property if the bid is insufficient.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash, one-fourth the first of April next, the remainder secured on mortgage, on one and two years, if desired. Possession and conveyance, April 1, 1886.

Bloomsburg, Dec., 1885. JOHN G. FREEZE.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will pay you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. (dec18,

1886.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The position of HARPERS' YOUNG PEOPLE as the leading weekly periodical for young readers is well established. The publishers spare no pains to provide the best and most attractive reading and illustrations. The serial and short stories have strong and dramatic interest while they are wholly free from whatever is pernicious or vulgarly sensational; the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athlete sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 Per Year.

Vol. VII. commences Nov. 3, '85.

Single numbers, five cents each.
Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to pass upon and dispose of the exceptions filed to the account of J. Howard Kline, administrator of the estate of Moses Everett, deceased, and to distribute the funds in the hands of the said administrator as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Moyers' building in the town of Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
WM. CHRISMAN, Auditor.
Dec 16th '85

CHRISTMAS FOR EVERYBODY.

Our stock of Holiday goods is now open and we invite everybody to call and see, *assortment complete, prices the lowest, variety great.*

Presents for Every one.

Consisting in part as follows.

Silk Dress Patterns.
Cloth Dress patterns.
Ladies' Coats and Circulars.
Ladies' wraps.
Childrens' Coats.
Fur Caps, Capes and Collars.
Real Beaver Muffs.
Seal Hats and Caps.
Ladies' and Misses' muffs
Childrens' plush Hoods.
Blankets, blankets.
Wool Hoods.
Gloves in kid and cashmere.
Towels and napkins.
Table linens, Crumb cloths.

Dolls! Dolls!

Sewing Stands and Sets.
Fancy Baskets.
Smoking sets, ash receivers.
China cups and saucers.
Bisque Figures.
Fancy Brass Goods.
Dressing cases, nice line.
Manicure cases.
Gentlemen's Shaving Sets.
Whisp Holders.
Glass water sets, colored.
Fancy China plates.
Terry's Fine Scissors.
Ladies' shopping bags.
Toys, Toys.

Silverware.

This stock includes the following, and all goods warranted.
Cake Baskets, Silver Cups:
Knives and forks, Tea spoons.
Table Spoons, Sugar Spoons.
Napkin Rings 25 cts. and up.
Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs.
Nut Picks and crackers.
Pickle dishes, Cake Baskets &c.

Jewelry.

In this line we show solid gold and filled Rings.
Lace Pins, Scarf Pins.
Sets, Drops, Chatelaine chains.
Cuff Buttons, Charms &c.

Books, all kinds.
Photograph albums.
Photograph Frames.
Plush Glasses, Hand glasses.

Our *Book Stock* contains many choice articles at very low prices which it will pay you to call and see.

Handkerchiefs.

You will find our line complete both in linen and silk at prices lower than ever before.
Silk Umbrellas, fine line.

H. J. CLARK & SON,

SEE THE PRICES!

NEW FALL GOODS.

Good quality quilting Calico for 3½c. per yard.
Full line of bleached and unbleached Muslin from 6c. up "
Canton Flannels from 17c. "
Red Twill Flannels from 236 to 60c. "
White and Gray Flannels, very cheap.
All wool Ladies' Cloth, all colors, 45c. per yard.
" " " " " 1¼ yds. wide for 65c. "
Ladies' quilted bottom Skirts for .90
" " " " Italian cloth for 1.25
Full line of Ladies', Gents and Childrens' Underwear cheap.
All Wool Double Shawls from 4.25 to 7.50
New stock of Ladies' Wraps and New Markets.
New stock of Childrens' and Misses' Coats.
Some last seasons Coats and Dolmans at less than half price.
Colored Dress Silks from .40 to 1.15 per yd.
Black " " extra quality from 1.00 to 2.50 "
Brocade Velvet black and colored as low as the lowest.
Plain Colored Velvets, all colors for 1.00 per yard.
Plain Black Velvets from 1.00 to 2.00 "
Silk Plush all colors from 2.00 to 3.75 "
The best all wool Jerseys in town for 1.00. Jerseys all prices to 2.60.
A full line of wool dress goods at the lowest cash prces and much cheaper than ever.
White Blankets from 1.25 to 9.50 per pair.
Ladies' fine black fleeced cotton Hose, white heels and toes. Also a full line of Hosiery, Gloves, and such goods as are usually kept in a first class

Dry Goods Store.

(At the old stand of Lutz & Sloan.)

H. W. SLOAN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT THE CARPET STORE OF

J. J. BROWER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

In order to make room for Spring Stock I am selling Ingrain Carpets as low as 15c., and other Carpets reduced in proportion. I have on sale the

FURNITURE PROTECTOR

12/16/1885

SUPPLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history.

Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity; and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The constitution which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the respective branches of the government under the Constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power intrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish, every public servant should be judged.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and our consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

THE OUTBREAK AT PANAMA.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forbore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquillity in that locality.

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the government at the beginning of this administration the employment of armed force to fulfil its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit and its accessories from being "interrupted or embarrassed."

The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfilment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia, and has been followed by expressions of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government there being accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn.

Pending these occurrences a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of the insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by hostile partisans, could not be recognized; neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed hostes humani generis within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practical transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the Senate.

Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of precedents from Washington's day, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own.

The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth; but our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features alluded to.

The Tehuantepec route is declared, by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford an entirely practicable transit for vessels and cargoes, by means of a ship-railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantage of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration.

Whatever highway may be constructed across the barriers dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of a domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such work by this government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection, with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national polity or present means.

The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of interoceanic transit across the American isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the formal obligation of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while secretary of state, in 1858, announced that "What the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through it."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of inoffending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon.

Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages; and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China.

The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures, within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue; notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries, where such food-products are absolutely excluded, without present prospect of reasonable change.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this government, by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the past thirty years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from proprietary issue raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, the government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce or there domiciled, and has so informed the governments of Spain and Germany.

An international conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate on behalf of the United States has attended its sessions and will submit a report.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist, as the natural and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity.

The relocation of the boundry line between the United States and Mexico, westward on the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed; but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment.

The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last and since ratified on both sides.

With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili and with the restoration of civil authority in that unfortunate country, it is hoped that pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with notice given by the government of Peru, the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship Masonic, for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Philippine islands, has been adjusted by arbitration, and an indemnity awarded. The principal of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view to just and honorable settlement.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born, or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be cancelled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits; it should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose against their original governments. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provisions be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his involuntary act, declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international law. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us. Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from customs duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor. Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interest in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain these ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterward signed by the Dominican republic. Subsequently overtures were made by her Britannic Majesty's government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian and South American dependencies; but without result.

On taking office, I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugars alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored-nation clauses of treaties with other nations.

As a further objection, it is evident that tariff legislation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. Emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico, and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway have asserted, under the favored-nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, enuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most-favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act.

Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country, and equally offer to us, natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary, the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called notarial extra-official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fee therefor returned to the treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of the government connected with the department. The suggestions of the secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706.38. Of this sum $181,471,639.34 was received from customs and $112,408,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were $24,829,161.54 less than those for the year ended June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of $13,765,550.42 in the receipts from customs and $9,687,346.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $260,235,-985.50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $63,423,771.27. This is $40,929,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year.

The expenditures are classified as follows:

For civil expenses	$27,336,942 11
For foreign intercourse	5,439,699 11
For Indians	6,512,491 63
For pensions	56,102,367 49
For the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	42,670,578 47
For the navy, including vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yard	16,921,079 69
For interest on the public debt	51,386,266 47
For the District of Columbia	3,499,650 95
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenues	54,728,656 21

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,-068,235,43; and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of $999,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last-named date $1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury, applicable to the general purposes of the government, the sum of $66,818,292.38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000. The expenditure ascertained and estimated for the same time are $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at $70,000,-000.

The value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$733,682,946 00
Foreign merchandise	18,506,809 00
	$742,189,755 00
Gold	8,477,892 00
Silver	33,753,633 00
	$784,421,280 00

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Percentage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,799,049	29.42
Breadstuffs	160,370,821	22.07
Provisions	107,382,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal	54,326,392	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,304	3.41
Wood and its manufactures	21,461,222	2.95

Our imports during the year were as follows:

Merchandise	$579,580,073 80
Gold	26,691,696 00
Silver	16,550 627 00
	$622,822,376 80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation:

Articles.	Value.	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	12.29
Coffee	46,725,018	8 09
Wool and its manufactures	44,656,482	7 72
Silk and its manufactures	40,393,602	6.99
Chemical, dyes, drugs and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures	34,563,689	5.98
Flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures	32,854,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins	20,586,443	3.56

Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import:

	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses	29
Wool and its manufactures	15
Silk and its manufactures	8
Iron and steel and their manufactures	7
Cotton manufactures	6
Flax, hemp, and jute, and their manufactures	5

THE TARIFF.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection; and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government, and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system.

Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen; its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty, in the interest of our citizens? I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

BANKS AND COINAGE.

During the year ended November 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,968,680, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality.

Nothing is more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, the government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,401 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public. Upon this theory and authority to "coin money" given to Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium.

The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver-coinage act, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of the silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in the possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about ninety-three millions of dollars.

Every month two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough, the operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been make legal-tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months fifty-eight per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating.

The hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value, and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver; banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts, at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenceless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change; but even if this takes place, the wage worker cannot possibly gain but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are true to-day: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bi-metalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the Silver-Act dollars." And those who live by labor or legitimate trade will never feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people; and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in general circulation. The hoarding of gold, which has already taken place, indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of adding to it.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even within the limit that legislation does not run counter to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangable at will. A special effort has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation; but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it in hand; and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness; and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty.

What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question. But it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in, without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this fact is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals."

This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction. And still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver-coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and, without an ally or friend, we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest.

To give full effect of the design of Congress on this subject I have made a careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress. To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science, to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and, in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of those governments in respect of the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our consul-general at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the Congress of the Latin Union, in order to indicate our interest in its objects and report its action.

It may be said, in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present, to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations.

In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin, based upon our own peculiar ratio, to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries composing the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves, that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by those countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury, in the attempt to circulate upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provision of our silver coinage act.

The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course, is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest-bearing obligations, which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt; and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country, in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars. Nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition.

We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation; and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the course of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of Congress.

Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect.

As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of unemployed.

I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of war is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department, and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers, and 24,-705 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, including $13,164,394.60 for public works, and river and harbor improvements were $45,850,969.54.

Beside the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small bands of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation, who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the Executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without their interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbance; and afterward to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect.

It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927; and one instance is given by the lieutenant-general of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment; but the punishment should be increased for repeated offences. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier.

The acting judge-advocate-general reports that the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year was 2,338, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts-martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army have been tried for offences, great and small, in one year, may well excite attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison

and regimental courts-martial were for offences almost frivolous; and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court-martial.

If some of the proceedings of courts-martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

The board on fortification or other defences appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report; and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the defenceless condition of our sea coasts.

There should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition, the authority to insist upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that while the officers of the government are with great care guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge.

He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the despatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department. No one can fail to see from recitals contained in this report that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justice to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price, in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor, by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the government in their unfinished state under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the navy department.

Congress at its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,965,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on July 1 last, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection.

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. And yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantages, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not very far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of his department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy we need a thoroughly reorganized navy department. The fact that within seventeen years more than $75,000,000 have been spent in the construction, repair, equipment, and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as a shabby ornament to the government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the talent and ingenuity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction.

I earnestly commend the portion of the secretary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the postmaster-general, which will be laid before you.

The postal revenue, whose ratio of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expenses of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year; and it diminished during the two past fiscal years $2,500,000 in about the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884 to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have meantime increased expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenses of the department of five and a quarter million dollars for the year 1884, and eight and a third million in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however by the report, that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $880,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The change in the weight of first-class matter which may be carried for a single rate of postage, from a half ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage which, under recent legislation, begun with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected, to such a degree that the scale of expenditure may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close. Yet after no long period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operation of the post-office department is for the convenience and benefit of the people; and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster-general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of five dollars and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who most of all avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

The free-delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify its extension, which is proposed.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the postoffice department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last Congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of fifty cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation, without such practical prearrangement of terms as would have violated it.

The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster-general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated as an extra compensation, withdrew the services of their vessels and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury, the mails having been dispatched by other means.

Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy, or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of the public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise, in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid, and the beneficiary, might better be determined by Congress than any other way.

The International congress of delegates from the postal-union countries convened at Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks, the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present postal-union convention in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval and will be laid before you with the departmental report.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster-general that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations contained in his report.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the attorney-general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation; and I invite your careful attention to the same.

The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays in determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the attorney-general. Its main features are: The transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts and an increase of judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of judges to the circuit courts of appeal, constituting them exclusively courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal courts; permitting appeals to the supreme court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States marshals and district attorneys should in my opinion be changed. They are allowed to charge against the government certain fees for services, their income being measured by the amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence, unscrupulous marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for examination and trial, for the purpose of earning mileage and other fees. And district attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the government. The actual expenses incurred in these transactions are also charged against the government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers pretexts for increasing the measure of their compensation.

I think marshals and district attorneys should be paid salaries adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisability, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offences, especially under the provisions of our internal-revenue law, render some changes in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The district courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in cases of conviction, of only a slight fine, while the parties accused are harassed by an enforced attendance upon courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friendless they are obliged to remain in jail during months, perhaps, that elapse before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers and with but little real opportunity for defence. In the meantime frequently the marshal has charged against the government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused, and the expense of the same, and for summoning witnesses before a commissioner, a grand jury, and a court; the witnesses have been paid from the public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the commissioner and district attorney have also made their charges against the government.

This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied; and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

THE INDIANS.

The report of the secretary of the interior, containing an account of the operations of this important department, and much interesting information will be submitted for your consideration.

The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of the Indians. I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control.

But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our government, and their rights are, or should be, protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the government; and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves, on our part, efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights. There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of progress with the advanced civilization about them, they will readily assimilate with the mass of our population, assuming the responsibilities and receiving the protection incident to this condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this result.

The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching, followed by or accompanying secular education. While the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavor have for their reward the beneficent results of their labor and the consciousness of Christian duty well performed, their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who under the law are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians, no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding plan of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances.

The Indian bureau, burdened as it is with their general oversight and with the details of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute phases of the particular cases needing treatment; and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians suggests itself.

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization; that they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties; and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should, in conjunction with the secretary of the interior, be given all the authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, deemed safe and consistent.

They should be also charged with the duty of ascertaining the Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture, and of what kind; in what cases the support of the government should be withdrawn; where the present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established, and where discontinued; the conduct, methods, and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons; and generally all matters related to the welfare and improvement of the Indians.

They should advise with the secretary of the interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully, if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of persons for commissions who are interested in the Indian question, and who have practical ideas upon the subject of their treatment.

The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than $6,500,000. I believe much of this expenditure might be saved under the plan proposed; that is economical effects would be increased with its continuance; that the safety of our frontier settlers would be subserved under its operation, and that the nation would be saved through its results from the imputation of inhumanity, injustice, and mismanagement.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The public domain had its origin in cessions of land by the States to the general government. The first cession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus vested in the general government extended from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river. These patriotic donations of the States were encumbered with no condition, except that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United States." By purchase, with the common fund of all the people, additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean and the Polar Sea. The original trust, "for the common benefit of the United States," attached to all. In the execution of that trust the policy of many homes, rather than large estates, was adopted by the government. That these might be easily obtained, and be the abode of security and contentment, the laws for their acquisition were few, easily understood, and general in their character. But the pressure of local interests, combined with a speculative spirit, have in many instances procured the passage of laws which marred the harmony of the general plan, and encumbered the system with a multitude of general and special enactments, which render the land law complicated, subject the titles to uncertainty, and purchasers often to oppression and wrong. Laws which were intended for the "common benefit" have been perverted so that large quantities of land are vesting in single ownerships. From the multitude and character of the laws, this consequence seems incapable of correction by mere administration.

It is not for the "common benefit of the United States" that a large area of the public lands should be acquired, directly or through fraud, in the hands of a single individual. The nation's strength is in the people. The nation's prosperity is in their prosperity. The nation's glory is in the equality of her justice. The nation's perpetuity is in the patriotism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in the disposal of the public lands should have in view the original policy, which encourages many purchasers of these lands for homes and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the national domain has been sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fifths a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and the accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the secretary of the interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

The nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of railroads projected as great national highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain and corruptness, and thus public indignation has been aroused and suspicion engendered. Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud; and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made, can only be revived by a restoration of confidence, to be secured by their constant, unequivocal, and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obligations, and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel, is all the public asks, and it will be content with no less. To secure these things should be the common purpose of the officers of the government, as well as of the corporations. With this accomplishment, prosperity would be permanently secured to the roads, and national pride would take the place of national complaint.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions that there were, on July 1, 1885, 345,125 persons borne upon the pension rolls, who were classified as follows: Army invalids, 241,456; widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,841; navy invalids, 2,745; navy widows, minor children and dependents, 1,926; survivors of the war of 1812, 2,945; and widows of those who served in that war, 17,212. About one man in ten of all those enlisted in the late war are reported as receiving pensions, exclusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers. On July 1, 1875, the number of pensioners was 234,821, and the increase within the ten years next thereafter was 110,304.

While there is no expenditure of the public funds which the people more cheerfully approve than that made in recognition of the services of our soldiers living and dead, the sentiment underlying the subject should not be vitiated by the introduction of any fraudulent practices. Therefore it is fully as important that the rolls should be cleansed of all those who by fraud have secured a place thereon, as that meritorious claims should be specially examined and adjusted. The reforms in the methods of doing the business of this bureau which have lately been inaugurated promise better results in both these directions.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the patent office demonstrate the activity of the inventive genius of the country. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the applications for patents, including reissues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels, numbered 35,688. During the same period there were 22,928 patents granted and reissued, and 1,429 trade-marks and labels registered. The number of patents issued in the year 1885 was 14,387. The receipts during the last fiscal year were $1,074,974.37, and the total expenditures, not including contingent expenses, $934,123.11.

There were 9,788 applications for patents pending on July 1,1884, and 5,786 on the same date in the year 1885. There has been considerable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications, and a consequent relief to expectant inventors.

A number of suggestions and recommendations are contained in the report of the commissioner of patents which are well entitled to the consideration of Congress.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year, with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and a slight punishment imposed, upon a promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid, or abet, in any way, its violation by others.

The Utah commissioners express the opinion, based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the Territory during the last year. They further report that while there cannot be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of the class are holding office, yet at the last election in the Territory all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. Thus is a strange spectacle presented of a community protected by a Republican form of government, to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of Republican institutions.

The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land, who rule the nation as they mold the characters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinances, and each, secure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all with her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the republic. Wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to the country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for its defence. These are not the fathers of polygamous families.

There is no feature of this practice, or the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair name. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reenforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interest of the country demands just recognition and liberal encouragement. It sustains with certainty and unfailing strength our nation's prosperity by the product of its steady toil, and bears its full share of the burden of taxation without complaint. Our agriculturists have but slight personal representation in the councils of the nation, and are generally content with the humbler duties of citizenship and willing to trust to the bounty of nature for a reward of their labor. But the magnitude and value of this industry is appreciated, when the statement is made that of our total annual exports more than three-fourths are the products of agriculture, and of our total population nearly one-half are exclusively engaged in that occupation.

The department of agriculture was created for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing among the people useful information respecting the subjects it has in charge, and aiding in the cause of intelligent and progressive farming, by the collection of statistics, by testing the value and usefulness of new seeds and plants, and distributing such as are found desirable among agriculturists. This and other powers and duties with which this department is invested are of the utmost importance, and if wisely exercised must be of great benefit to the country. The aim of our beneficent government is the improvement of the people in every station, and the amelioration of their condition. Surely our agriculturists should not be neglected. The instrumentality established in aid of the farmers of the land should not only be well equipped for the accomplishment of its purpose, but those for whose benefit it has been adopted should be encouraged to avail themselves fully of its advantages.

The prohibition of the importation into several countries of certain of our animals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in their use and consumption, suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease, as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such an injurious prohibition.

If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection, I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestions contained in the report of the commissioner of agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficacy of this department.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the civil service commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed during the last year, and much valuable information on this important subject.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination, and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application.

The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no wakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the methods of execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of an administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of government, engrossing the time of the public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling this air with the tumult of their discontent.

The allurements of an immense number of offices and places, exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public officers with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary, and will long continue to exist; nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages, not disconnected with office holding, which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important public trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus, in both these phases, is seen benefit to the public service. And the people who desire good government having secured this statute will not relinquish its benefits without protest. Nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge. And this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the civil service commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice-President is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice-President, and vacancies at the same time in all other offices the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare, and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have aided in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1885.

Dreams and Reality.

The small boy dreams of summer,
When now he drifts to Slumberland,
Where he's stung by the golden hummer,
And chased all through Cucumberland;
And he wakes while the bull is flanking him,
To find his father yanking him
Out of bed
By the hair of his head,
And then begin a-planking him,
And dancing on him for not being good,
And chopping, as requested, kindling wood.
—*Puck.*

Everyone who has to do with horses should know how to detect and treat diseases which the animal is subject to. Send 25 cents in stamps to the N. Y. Horse Book Co., 134 Leonard street, New York city, and receive (postpaid) an illustrated 100-page book filled with valuable information on this subject.

THE TREASURY.

First Annual Report of Secretary Manning.

Receipts and Expenditures--Silver and Tariff Questions.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury embraces fifty-eight pages of printed matter, and is accompanied by a special report of fifty-six pages on the collection of customs duties.

The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1885 were $323,690,706, and the ordinary expenditures (including sinking fund, $45,604,055) were $305,830,970, leaving a surplus of $17,859,735. As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of $24,829,163 in revenue and an increase of $16,100,020 in expenditures.

The estimated revenues of the year 1886 are $315,000,000, and the estimated expenditures, including sinking fund $290,750,000. For the year 1887, however, the secretary estimates that there will be a deficit of $24,589,552, the revenue remaining at $315,000,000 and the expenditures reaching $339,589,552. Of this estimated increase of $49,000,000 in expenditures, $19,000,000 is for pensions, $15,000,000 for the navy, and $4,000,000 for fortifications.

The interest bearing debt has been reduced during the fiscal year $10,392,750, and now stands at $1,200,778,162, including the Pacific Railroad bonds ($64,623,512). The balance in the treasury of assets over liabilities has been increased $58,053,702 since March 1, 1885, of which $30,000,000 is silver coin, $16,000,000 gold coin, and $9,000,000 legal tender notes.

Eighteen pages of the secretary's report are given to a theoretical and historical discussion of the silver question. The secretary argues that the continued coinage of silver dollars by arbitrary purchases of bullion without reference to the public demand for such dollars must eventually make the United States a silver mono-metallic nation, and put us out of harmony with the commercial world, and tend to defeat international bi-metalism. He opposes the project for making a heavier dollar, since that would also operate against international bi-metalism by carrying us further away from the European ratio, and because the adoption of a new ratio would involve the coining of more dollars, whereas we have more than enough already. Stoppage of the coinage, in the secretary's opinion, is the effectual and only remedy for the evils existing and threatened.

On the subject of reform taxation the secretary says:

"Beside the reforms which are desirable for the effective administration of any system of taxation levied through imported merchandise, and are indispensable for the administration of custom laws, which, like our own, are a chaos rather than a system, I venture to hope that in due season it will be the pleasure of Congress to consider some other reforms, upon which, as is requisite, all parties may agree and that are of a different scope. Like our currency laws, our tariff laws are a legacy of war. If exigencies excuse their origin, their defects are unnecessary after twenty years of peace. They have been retained without sifting and discrimination, although enacted without legislative debate, criticism or examination. A horizontal reduction of ten per cent. was made in 1872, but was repealed in 1875 and rejected in 1884. They require at our custom houses the employment of a force sufficient to examine, appraise, and levy duties upon more than 4,182 different articles. Many rates of duty begun in war have been increased since, although the late tariff commission declared them 'injurious to the interests supposed to be benefited,' and said that a 'reduction would be conducive to the general prosperity.' They have been retained, although the long era of falling prices, in the case of specific duties, has operated a large increase of rates. They have been retained at an average ad valorem rate for the last year of over forty-six per cent., which is but two and a half per cent. less than the highest rate of the war period, and is nearly four per cent. more than the rate before the latest revision. The highest endurable rates of duty, which were adopted 1862-4 to offset internal taxes upon almost every taxable article, have in most cases been retained now from fourteen to twenty years after such internal tax has been removed. They have been retained while purely revenue duties upon articles not competing with anything produced in the thirty-eight States have been discarded. They have been retained upon articles used as materials for our own manufactures (in 1884 adding $20,000,000 to their cost) which, if exported, compete in other countries against similar manufactures from untaxed materials. Some rates have been retained after ruining the industries they were meant to advantage. Other rates have been retained after affecting a higher price for a domestic product at home than it was sold abroad for. The general high level of rates has been retained on the theory of countervailing lower wages abroad, when, in fact, the higher wages of American labor are at once the secret and the security of our capacity to distance all competition from 'pauper labor' in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by new schemes of classification and otherwise, a complicated, cumbrous, intricate group of laws which are not capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants. As nothing in the ordinary course of business is imported unless the price here of the domestic, as well as the imported, article is higher by the amount of the duty and the cost of sea-transit than the price abroad, the preference of the taxpayer for duties upon articles not produced in the United States is justified by the fact that such duties cost him no more than the treasury of his country gets. As for duties affecting articles that are also produced in the United States, the first to be safely discarded are those, upon materials used by our own manufactures, which now subject them to a hopeless competition at home and abroad, with the manufacturing nations, none of which taxes raw materials. It is not to be doubted that in any reform which shall finally receive the approval of the two houses of Congress, they will maturely consider and favorably regard the interests which can only gradually and carefully be adjusted, without loss, to changes in the legislative conditions for their advancing prosperity. With this view, I have invited in some 2,000 circular letters to our manufacturers and merchants, their enlightened cooperation in the improvement of our fiscal policy, and the replies received will hereafter be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The usual beneficent results have attended the operations of this service during the year. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 268. The number of disasters to documented vessels reported by the district officers to have occurred within their field of action is 256. The number of persons on board these vessels was 2,206, of whom 2,196 were saved and ten lost. The value of the property involved is estimated at $4,604,455, of which $3,352,760 was saved and $1,251,695 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was fifty-six. There were beside 115 disasters to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which were 263 persons, 252 of whom were saved and one lost. The value of property involved in these minor disasters was $29,925, of which $26,823 was saved and $3,102 lost.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the last year work has been in progress upon forty-nine buildings, under the direction of the supervising architect. Congress at its last session authorized the erection of, and made appropriation for, thirty-one new buildings in various parts of the country, making, practically eighty new buildings, ranging in cost of construction from $25,000 to $1,500,000, upon which preparatory or active work of construction has been prosecuted. The total expenditures during the year upon new buildings, including sites, aggregate $1,438,709.94; for repairs and preservation of public buildings, $175,004.39; for heating apparatus and repairs to same, elevators, vaults, safes, locks, storage of silver dollars, etc., $190,869.74.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and is a most effective remedy in all forms of Throat and Lung diseases. Price 25 Cts. Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade Mark of a Bell within a Circle, a Red Syrup Cuation-label, and the fac-similie signature of Dr. Bull. Bull & A. C. Horner & Co., Sole Prop's, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1885.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a m.	11:44 a. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:48 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

The executrix of A. C. Vanliew, deceased will sell personal property on the premises in Lightstreet on Saturday Dec. 26th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Personal.

Miss A. D. Webb is the guest of Mrs. W. Neal.

Paul E. Wirt, Esq., was in New York, last week.

Mrs. A. A. Marple of Bridgeport is visiting relatives here.

C. A. Kleim's assistant, Mr. L. Kelchner, is sick with the measles.

J. C. Fitzpatrick of Hazleton spent Sunday here with his many friends.

J. K. Bittenbender spent several days in Philadelphia and New York this week.

Mr. Charles Hagenbuch and William Ramsey Esq., were in town this week.

Miss Mary E. Battersby left town on Saturday for Mauch Chunk to spend several weeks with friends.

H. C. Bell and Jacob Rarick, Normal graduates and at present teaching school at Conyngham, spent Sunday in town.

Ex-Commissioner Lawton was in town on Monday and spent some time in the office which he occupied officially a few years ago. He was an excellent official.

Books of all kinds at Mercer's.

The finest assortment of Plush Frames in town at Clark's Book Store.

The old custom of using chewing gum is being extensively revived.

The large Gift Cake is now on exhibition at Phillips'. Buy your candy early.

The murder of John Sharpless at Chester remains a mystery. The assassin is still at large.

WANTED.—A barrel of cider fresh from the press by Dr. Shuttuck, at Sanitarium, near D. L. & W. depot.

The farm of Benjamin Bomboy deceased, was sold on December 4th, to Thomas E. Evans of Danville for $2100.

Come and see our standard poets in sets, Dickens, Scott, Ruskin, Irving, Eliot, &c., at George A. Clark's Book Store.

The election of officers of the fire department for the ensuing year will be held on Monday night at the council room.

Go to C. E. Savage's for reliable gold and silver watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware &c., first door below Court House.

Wm. Rehm has now ready for the holiday season a choice stock of bananas and oranges. Also fresh candies at the lowest prices.

Tell your relatives and friends to go to Mercer's for their presents.

The ladies of the Reformed church are selling oysters at 15 cents a plate in Mrs. Ent's store room, to raise money to pay off the debt on their parsonage.

C. E. Savage has just received a nice line of Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver watches, jewelry in all the latest novelties, and silverware of all the newest designs. Suitable for Christmas presents. Call and see. The prices will please you. 2t

It pays to advertise. A notice printed in this paper last week of a young man wanted to take care of horses, &c., was answered by ten applicants in two days.

Pretty overcoats for children,
pretty suits for children,
Pretty caps for children,
can now be bought at D. Lowenberg's.

The essays read before the State Board of Agriculture are in our hands and will be printed in the order in which they were read. Mr. Townsend's paper on "Grapes" will be found on the fourth page.

Christmas cards—an immense assortment at Mercer's.

Gross and Bachman have sub-let all the brick work on the new building at the Normal School to John Roat who commenced work on Friday of last week. Mr. Roat will push the work to completion as rapidly as possible.

XMAS—XMAS—XMAS.
Holiday goods.
Handsome mufflers, in silk and cashmere,
Elegant neck scarfs.
Just arrived at D. Lowenberg's.

If any who have subscribed for the *World* through this office, or who are entitled to the *American Farmer* under our clubbing rules, and have not received their papers, we would be glad if they would notify us. The papers are ordered and paid for, and ought to come regularly.

It is impossible to tell you all we have got that would make a nice present. Please come and see and if you do not see what you want, ask for it. J. H. Mercer.

Candidates for the legislature from the other side of the river are already in the field. We hear the names of J. T. Fox, E. M. Tewksbury, W. H. Rhawn and J. C. Yocum mentioned in connection with that office. On this side, a second term seems to be conceded to Mr. Fritz.

Brass Key Racks, Ash Receivers, Palettes, Plaques, Scrolls, Easels at Clark's Book Store.

See the hanging lamps at Mercer's.

George, son of commissioner Pohe, had his arm broken on Thursday of last week, by a kick from a horse. He was hitching up a four horse team, when one of the horses playfully kicked, striking the right arm above the elbow. Fortunately the horse had no shoes on.

An elegant line of overcoats for men, boys and children, at
David Lowenberg's.

Col. Geo. W. Bain, the Kentucky orator, will deliver his lecture on "Boys and Girls" during Institute week on Thursday evening. The Kansas City *Times* says of him:

He possesses in a marked degree that indescribable magnetism of appearance that characterized Clay and Douglass. By that magnetism and his matchless eloquence he held the sweltering, surging mass of humanity spell-bound by appeals clothed with the most beautiful language ever heard in Kansas.

Pocket Books, Bill Books, Writing Cases, Card Cases, Cigar Cases at Clark's Book Store.

Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses at Clark's Book Store.

The supplement containing the President's Message in full will be found in this week's issue by those who did not receive them last week. The message was not sent to Congress until Tuesday and this delayed its publication so that the supplements did not reach us until Thursday after the greater part of our edition was mailed. Had the supplements come at the time we expected them all our readers would have had the message in two days after its delivery.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

Remember that all of our subscribers who are not in arrears will receive a copy of our Pictorial Annual for 1886, which will be issued in January. Those who are behind, of course, cannot expect us to make them a present, but they can secure the Annual by paying up now. The book contains about 50 pages, with numerous fine illustrations, calendar for 1886, and much valuable reading matter. The supply is limited, and those that come first will get the books. [tf.

They make a nice Present, Diaries for 1886, 15c. to $1.75 at Mercer's.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 15, 1885:

W. L. Cummings, Miss Laura W. Dietrich, Mr. J. C. Jeffries, Mr. John W. Lewis, Mrs. Bradley Ruckle, Laura Smith, Miss Bertha Wilson, Miss Emma Wilson, Mr. George Ziegler.

CARDS.

Mr. Harry Magee.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

FOR SALE.—One heifer calf, full blooded Jersey, fawn color, marked perfect.
S. C. SHIVE.

Do you desire your son, daughter, wife, husband or friend to associate with pure, intelligent and noble characters? Then make them a Christmas Present of the beautiful and interesting book, "Some Noted Princes, Authors and Statesmen of Our Time," by that most enjoyable of American biographers, James Parton, and others equally noted. Anyone desiring the work will please drop a postal to the undersigned who will take great pleasure in calling upon them and showing them the book.
HENRY S. REAY,
Dec 4-4w Rupert, Pa.

If you want a good robe in wolf, buffalo, or a nice lap blanket call and see the cheapest line of robes in town at
David Lowenberg's.

The Winter term of the State Normal School of this district at Bloomsburg will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1886. The present is the largest attendance the school has ever had in the fall. Additional teachers have been obtained since the term began, and a building containing twenty-six recitation rooms is now going up.

Thoroughness of instruction is the aim of the teachers. Full professional standing is conferred by the diploma, and tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. The school is represented now by students in Wellesley, Vassar, Amherst, Williams, Lafayette and Dickenson.

Cards for half fare tickets good on the Lehigh Valley, Reading and D. L. & W. R. Rs., may be had from the Principal,
dec 11-4w D. J. WALLER, JR.

The storm of Sunday afternoon came near doing some damage at the corner of Market and Third streets. The ditch for steam pipes was left open without making any provision to carry off the water from the gutter in case of rain. The rain came and there was a lively time for a while endeavoring to keep the water out of the ditch. A temporary aqueduct was built across the ditch, which answered the purpose.

There is a place in this town that is calculated to delight the hearts of children. Everything imaginable in the shape of toys can be found there in endless variety. There are sleds, carts, drums, soldiers, forts, games, and a thousand other things suitable for boys, and there are dolls, doll's carriages, dishes, furniture, and a multitude of things to please little girls. Christmas tree decorations, fine candies, and in fact everything to make Christmas a happy time. What are we talking about? Why, Gilmore's Toy Bazar to be sure. Dec 4-3w.

Don't Fail to see the beautiful vases, at Clark's Book Store.

"Bullet and Shell; or War as the Soldier Saw It," is the title of a book for which Mrs. William J. Heaps, of Columbia, is agent, and she is now in Bloomsburg soliciting subscriptions for the work. The Columbia *Spy* speaks highly of the lady, and as she supports a disabled soldier husband by her efforts she is entitled to encouragement. The book contains over 450 pages and numerous illustrations. The New York *Times*, the Boston *Globe*, prominent generals and officers of the Grand Army endorse it, and it is, no doubt, a desirable work to have.

Orangeville.

I am sure our town is of enough importance to be represented occasionally, at least in the columns of your valuable paper. If we have nothing else to tell you of we can speak of our public school, which is in a most flourishing condition. The upper grade is under the management of Miss Lillie Megargell, one of the most estimable young ladies of town. On all sides we hear words of praise for her work. We see our children bring home monthly reports. Thus we see their progress for ourselves. We are well pleased and wish her success.

The magic lantern show held here last week was not a success. The audience numbered about eight. The audience was as good as the exhibition deserved.

Mr. Eugene Achenbach, of Columbia, Mich., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Dr. Megargell.

Both churches are making great preparations for Christmas. The Union Church will hold exercises Christmas eve. A good time is anticipated.

Among our Christmas cards are some elegant sceneries for painting. Painters take notice. Mercer.

To the representatives of the County Commissioners of Columbia county, Pa., appointed for the purpose of burial of the indigent soldiers and the erection of tombstones at the heads of the graves thereof.

We the undersigned do hereby call a meeting of said representatives to convene in the Court House at Bloomsburg on the 26th day of December for the purpose of examining such designs for tombstones as may be submitted for their inspection. It is intended to adopt a uniform design and to secure the best possible tombstone for the amount of money to which we are limited by law, viz., $15.00. It is absolutely necessary that all representatives should be present as the Commissioners will not pay any bills for tombstones until some design has been adopted and approved. Speeches will be made explaining the provisions of the law. All patriotic persons ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present. Suggestions will be kindly received from any.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON PARR, ELI MENDENHALL, } Commissioners of Columbia County.

Election Notices.

We will send by mail post-paid to any constable in the county, one dozen election notices on receipt of 20 cents. This is much cheaper than they can be written. tf

Christmas Goods.

A reference to our local notices this week will give all the information necessary for buyers of holiday goods to know where and what to buy. The stores are full of beautiful things and the trade is brisk. The choicest articles are being selected, and those who want a choice should not put off buying until the day before Christmas, as they will then get only what is left by others. Those, however, who cannot buy sooner, will be sure to find something suitable out of the vast assortment to be found on the counters. Those who buy first of course, get the best.

For a nice satchel, hand bag,
or fine trunk, go to headquarters.
At D. Lowenberg's.

A Brief Honeymoon.

The Danville *Sun* of the 8th inst., announces the death of Mrs. W. H. Antrim who was married only the Thursday preceding, and speaks of her as follows:

Miss Emma B. Geiser, of Buckhorn, Columbia county, graduated at the High School commencement last spring, as one of the brightest students. She was endeared to her teachers and fellow-students by the loveliness of her disposition, and her residence here made her general favorite. Her hand and heart were given to William H. Antrim, superintendent of the M. I. & S. Co.'s flouring mills, and it seems hardly credible that only last Thursday was their wedding day. Mrs. Antrim had been suffering lately from a slight illness, and this fact prevented a church wedding service, and the ceremony was performed at the residence of the groom's mother, but none of the joyous throng who were then present dreamed that this earthly bride would so soon become the bride of death.

Toilet Sets, Work Boxes, Gents' Shaving Sets, Manicure sets, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, &c., at George A. Clark's Book Store.

Mifflin.

Roads are bad.

J. E. Snyder spent Sunday with relatives at Nescopeck.

John W. Nuss has been very sick but is improving.

Protracted meeting in the Lutheran church is still in progress. The meeting has been a success.

Michael Fetherolf is making some improvements on his newly-purchased farm.

The prop business is booming again.

Mrs. A. A. Bredbenner is very ill of cold on her lungs.

Samuel Snyder received a telegram on Saturday announcing the death of his brother, John Snyder, of Milton. A number of his relatives of this place attended the funeral on Tuesday.

On Thursday night of last week about eight o'clock the alarm of fire was heard. It was soon learned that J. W. Winterseen's out kitchen was on fire. This building stood but a few feet from the house which soon took fire. Nearly all the goods were saved but both houses burned. A large crowd collected and were successful by the aid of a favorable wind, in saving Cyrus Fox's new house which stood just to the west.

"Doc" Kromer has embarked in the fruit tree business. Success, Doc.

Hi. Hons, of Nanticoke, formerly of Hetlerville, has taken another partner. She is a life partner.

If you are going to make a Xmas present
Call and examine the beautiful
goods for gentlemen's wear at
David Lowenberg's.

Sentence of a Tramp.

William Ludgon was convicted as a tramp last week, and the court imposed the following sentence:

You have been found guilty by the verdict of the jury of going about from place to place asking charity and for the purpose of acquiring a living, having no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in this county where you were arrested. The law declares that any person guilty of such acts shall be deemed a tramp, and be subject to imprisonment or conviction of the offense. *Prisoner* (interrupting) your honor, I don't get my living in that way. *Court.* The jury were satisfied from the evidence that you do. The jury heard what you had to say on oath on your own behalf. From the facts detailed by the witnesses for the Commonwealth and your own statement in respect to travel in the State of New Jersey and elsewhere the jury were justified in finding the verdict they did. *Prisoner.* the witnesses did not know me, and of course I ought not to be deprived of my liberty for asking for a cup of coffee.

Your conduct in going from house to house, going into the back way into numbers of houses, leaving open gates and insolently answering requests to shut them was sufficient to convict you of the offense charged. The act of 1879 provides for the imprisonment of one found to be a tramp, but does not impose a fine. The maximium punishment is twelve months imprisonment; below that the Court may exercise discretion.

The sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the jail of Columbia county by separate or solitary confinement at labor for the term of four months, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

This statute of 1879 is the only one in force that requires separate or solitary confinement at labor to be part of the sentence of any one to imprisonment in the County jail. But this statute requires it, we so impose sentence and the Sheriff must see that it is carried out.

Court Proceedings.

Sheriff Mourey acknowledged the following deeds: To Catawissa Deposit Bank for land in Main township, sold as property as D. S. Brown, for $3000.

To same for timber land of D. S, Brown, for $20.

To same for land of same sold for $810.

To Dorothy Brown for land in Mifflin township sold as property of D. S Brown for 50 cents.

To M. G. Hughes and Charles Smith for house and lot in Catawissa sold as property of Chas. Smith and F. Smith for $375.

Commonwealth vs William Houghton, Sr., W. Houghton, Jr., and David Houghton, breaking and entering a bonded warehouse, with intent to commit a felony. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs same, larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs Thos. Murphy. Misdemeanor in office. Case tried. Verdict, defendant guilty, court sentence him to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $15.00, and be removed from office of Justice of the Peace.

Same vs Same, refusing to give a transcript. Jury return verdict that if the defendant is not guilty the county pay the costs. Point reserved.

James Thompson sworn as a citizen of the United States.

Grand Jury's report made and filed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the body of the County of Columbia.

Respectfully Report, that we have pursuant to our required duties, investigated all bills of indictment presented for our consideration and have passed upon them according to their merits.

We have also examined the County Buildings and find them all in good condition except the Court room and Library which we find in bad condition and recommend that the same be painted and put in good repair. ISAIAH BOWER,
Foreman.

Order issued to A. D. Seely for $46 as special detective, by order of court.

Commonwealth vs J. P. Lewis. False pretense. Nol pros allowed.

Commonwealth vs E. H. Hess. Recognizance forfeited, to be respited on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs S. P. Hess. Fornication and bastardy. Recognizance forfeited

Commonwealth vs Chas. Schell. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth vs W. Zeigler. Assault and battery. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth vs R. Joyce. Desertion. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth vs Harry Reinhart. Fornication and bastardy. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth vs Susan Brumbach. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs Geo. Getty. Case tried. Verdict not guilty, but pay costs.

Auditor's report in estate of E. T. Fields confirmed nisi.

Philip Posten and wife vs. Jacob Hay & Sons. Interpleader, case tried, verdict for plaintiff.

Petition of David Whitmire to set aside a Sheriff's sale, filed.

W. H. Hauck, Henry Hinterliter and Chas. Reichart, appointed viewers of a road in Catawissa.

Josiah Phillips vs. W. P. Ramsey, et al. Sci. fa. sur mortgage. Case tried, verdict for plaintiff for $3,399.33.

Cyrus McHenry, Elias Howell and Joshua Howell, appointed viewers of a road in Centre, near Alfred Bowers'.

I. L. Edwards, Charles Gibbons and Eli McHenry, appointed viewers of a road in Sugarloaf, near Episcopal parsonage.

Auditor's report in estate of Thomas Creveling confirmed nisi.

J. J. Crawford vs. Hiram Thomas. On trial.

OPINIONS FILED.

C. B. Brockway vs Locust Mountain C. & Iron Co. This was on a case stated, concerning a tax title. Judgment for defendant.

In the matter of Incorporation of Borough of Espy. Exceptions to petition. Exceptions sustained and proceedings set aside. The notice published is in the same words as the notice in the former application, not containing the requirements of the law, and the proceedings are set aside now for the same reason as before. The motion should state on what day the petition will be presented to the court.

Com. vs. John Crane. Mandamus. Patrick McDermott, one of the supervisors of Conyngham township, seeks by mandamus to compel John Crane, the other supervisor, to join him in levying and collecting a road tax for 1885. Application refused, relator to pay the costs.

Council Proceedings.

The Town Council met in regular session on Friday evening Dec. 11. The minutes of last meeting were read and after noting a few omissions, viz: That upon motion Enos Jacoby and C. B. Sterling were appointed a committee on material for high ways, approved.

F. D. Dentler in behalf of the Winona Fire Co., continuing their appeal for an additional $25 to the annual sum now received. No formal action taken.

Enos Jacoby, one of the committee on material for the high way, made report. The report is received and the committee continued.

The Town Engineer made report of survey made by him from the Canal to the line between Lockard's works and the "Hoyt Farm" via S. E. corner of Jail lot and Krug's Planing mill, and estimated cost of constructing a pipe drain to carry off the water from various points along said line. Upon the motion of Rosenstock and Sterling, Messrs. L. B. Rupert Henry Rosenstock, Samuel Neyhard were appointed a committee on Right of Way for same and to solicit contributions from property owners along the line, as otherwise, the Town funds would be inadequate for the construction of said drain.

Bills were passed upon and the Secretary ordered to issue orders for same to the amount of $54.81.

Picture frames, albums, toilet sets, jewel cases, writing desks, whisp holders, scrap books and one thousand and one different things suitable for a present at Mercer's.

Lightstreet.

Abram Custer's residence is now nearly completed. Jacob Terwilliger is finishing up the inside in chestnut.

I. M. Pettit moved to the upper end of town on Thursday last.

Chas. White, the teacher employed at the hill school, is now having a touch of the measles.

Miss Cora Shultz has been enjoying a vacation during the past week but is now at her post again.

Our band was out serenading Saturday night.

Not long since somebody took advantage of Mrs. Smoyer's absence and visited the cellar and relieved her of a crock of sausage. Guess it did not leave town.

Clifton, son of Charles and Anna Culp, was taken suddenly ill last week with what was supposed to be diphtheria, but at present time is doing well.

Berwick.

Things we would like to see: Knocking at the door when there is a door bell to ring. Pass the rug and walk into the house scattering the mud off your boots on the clean carpets. Spitting all about you where you sit. Talking loud enough to drown thunder, as if the person you were talking to was stone deaf. Tramping over the floor as heavy as a horse on a barn floor. Wait till you get to the table to bring up and discuss some filthy and nauseous subject. It helps digestion. Have rude children that climb all over you and ask all sorts of questions. Scare your children into a corner to dry up and wither when a stranger enters. Peddle around your troubles as a huckster woman brawls out "clams for sale." Other people have no troubles of their own and you can entertain them with a rehearsal of yours. Go to sacrament on Sunday and cheat somebody on Monday. Wear the cloak of religion to give you business success. Borrow money from somebody and pay back promptly, till the last borrow; borrow big then and never pay back. Be rude and insulting in all you say and do; it makes you popular. At the table dip your knife into the several dishes, as spoons have never been discovered yet; other people like to eat after you. Be the last to go to church, wade up through the aisles, all can behold you, and you make a sensation. Attend to the business of others and neglect your own. Give advice when not asked. Thrust your opinion upon others, as it is very important; it will take. Criticise your neighbors, as you have no faults of your own. If you have no time to read respectable authors and newspapers, go around and gossip. Look over somebody's shoulder and read what he is writing. If you are reading and somebody else alongside of you, be sure to read aloud to that person, so that he cannot read, and what he is reading is of no importance, and no difference how interested that person is in what he reads. Always make the "Ego" resound. I think this, I think that. It is all important that you should take the front and save the world. Have your children behave themselves on the streets as if they were prowling wolves or maniacs let loose. Keep the windows and doors of crowded churches and halls hermetically sealed and breathe over and over again the breath of others; it is healthy. Always render yourself conspicuous upon all occasions. Do all the talking in company; give nobody else a chance to "put a word in edgeways." The Almighty put you here for that purpose. "Knowledge is power," hence always know more than anybody else, and back it up with unblushing assurance and dogmatic perseverance. Hair uncombed, ears dirty, black hands and finger nails in mourning, are objects of beauty and ornaments to society. The ocean roars, the winds howl, and hence you should always be raising a racket. The way to do it is to call some one a liar, strike at him, slander his family, and get soundly thrashed. Discredit Christianity because there are hypocrites in the church as if that were Christianity's fault. Rush along to perdition and join the hypocrites there. Pick out the faults and foibles of your neighbors, but never mention their redeeming qualities, like the cow and the buzzard, that fly over every clean thing to get at a carrion. Depreciate everything outside of yourself; preserve yourself intact. Go elsewhere to buy your goods, and always talk disparingly of your town, it helps to build it up.

The Troubadors here last week rendered excellent music and made a fine impression. The audience was not large, but appreciative. They talk of returning in the Spring. They will receive a splendid welcome.

We cannot say the same of the show and the parties that held forth last Friday night. It was a first-class humbug. These traveling humbugs should be suppressed by law and not be allowed to rob the people of their money.

Our new bridge tender, Hetler, is giving good satisfaction.

Some talk of the Salvation Army of Bloom visiting Berwick. As they have done so much good there it is to be hoped that they will visit us ere Spring.

Joseph Blank killed a hog last week that weighed 450 pounds. 400-pound hogs have been quite frequent this season hereabouts.

Those shoes and boots that Drum turns out in Newtown are of excellent quality.

There are more howling dogs in town than any use for. If some of them were dispatched it would be a blessing.

We mistated last week about the Y. M. C. A. hall. It supplies its own gas and is well lighted.

J. W. Cooper is turning out some very neat harness.

The Hoyt house has had over 100 guests during the last two weeks.

That house opposite Isaiah Bowers' store is almost ready to be placed upon its foundations. It has been some time moving from Front street.

A new saloon has opened in Nescopeck well stocked with good eatables.

We count several new buildings in Newtown.

A grander view of the river cannot be obtained than above the bridge.

Tailor Hertz has been turning some nobby suits lately.

The revival still goes on in the M. E. church.

The pipe business has become one of the permanent enterprises of Berwick.

Daniel McHenry is getting out lumber extensively up the river, on the opposite side.

The Berwick Water company declare dividends in first week January.

What has become of the talk about a town clock?

Strong talk of this being an "open Winter." Did we ever hear of one that was shut up anywhere?

Good prospects of finding coal three miles north of Berwick. Parties will soon be on hand to "geologize."

Wheat will be thin next harvest if a blanket of snow does not spread out pretty soon.

Notwithstanding the holidays are approaching, the turkeys will be guillotined quite abundantly.

Our opera house is a paying institution at present.

Our people are reveling amidst sausage and ponhoss. They are good things to revel in.

Six milk wagons are running in town, besides the numberless dry weather beaten cows that rove the streets.

The December *Harper's Magazine*, the "Christmas number," proves to be by no means the end of the Harper Christmasing, for *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Young People* both announce unusually fine Christmas issues, and the January magazine will also include some Christmas material, particularly an account by Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, of "Christmas-tide With the Germans Before Paris," with illustrations by Sidney P. Hall: and a "plantation echo" of Christmas-time, called "Uncle Edinburg's Drowndin," by the author of "Marse Chan," who is making a noteworthy reputation among the newer Southern writers.

As fine and cheap Christmas Cards as in town, at George A. Clark's Book Store.

See our Xmas cards—everything entirely new—500 or more designs—from 1c. to $4.50. J. H. Mercer.

Teachers' Institute.

The Columbia county Teachers' Institute will convene in the Opera House Bloomsburg on Monday, Dec. 28th at 1:30 p. m., and close on Friday noon, Jan. 1st, 1886. Among the instructors who will be present are Miss Lelia E. Patridge of Illinois, Dr. Groff, of Lewisburg, Dr. Waller, Prof. Harkins, Capt. Straw and others.

The evening entertainments will be as follows: On Monday evening a "Talk on the National Park," by Dr. Waller; lecture, "History of a Candle," by Dr. Groff; admission, 15 and 25 cents.

Tuesday evening, recitation by Mrs. Grant Herring; lecture, "The Reign of the Common People," by Henry Ward Beecher. Admission, 50 and 75 cents.

Wednesday evening, lecture "We Girls," by Miss Partridge. Admission, 15 and 25 cents.

Thursday evening, lecture, "Boys and Girls, Nice and Naughty, or the Pendulum of Life," by Col. G. W. Bain. Admission, 35 and 50 cents.

Supt. Grimes has taken pains to secure first-class lecturers and the people should show their appreciation by a liberal attendance.

Every teacher in the county is expected to be present during the entire week.

All the proceedings are open to the public, and parents, directors and citizens are cordially invited to present.

First in style—first in stock—
lowest in price—
are the mottoes of David Lowenberg.

The finest line of juveniles ever seen in Bloom at Mercer's.

Catawissa.

Our stores are beginning to present quite a holiday appearance, and judging from the amount of holiday goods purchased already there will be quite a goodly number of presents given this year.

Business upon the several railroads appears as brisk as ever, and they are constantly adding new men to the force already employed.

Mr. Phaler has purchased part of the Haines property and intends putting up a number of houses on the property. Mr. Haines is at present busily employed in removing his stable from the premises.

There was a white deer passed through this place a few days ago, which was shot on the mountains above Nescopeck. Quite a rare occurrence and ought to have been captured alive.

The O. R. C. entertainment was well attended.

The skating rink does not seem to be as well patronized this winter as last. What is the cause? Want of attraction, or have the people returned to their senses.

Justice of last week stated that the word method was successful in Catawissa. Ask the parents, and you will become somewhat enlightened, in respect to methods. Too many fine spun methods and not enough teaching common sense.

Mr. Ransom's new house is approaching completion and presents a fine appearance.

Quite a number of our legal gentlemen were to be seen wending their way toward Bloomsburg to attend court.

This town can boast of as fine a lot of select chickens as any town in the state. Every family seems to have some fancy sort, which is highly praised.

Dont fail to see the beautiful Artotypes in George A. Clark's windows.

If you want to see a nice line of Suell and Portland cutters, go to Mifflinville. Inquire at hotel. [2t.

I had one of the worst forms of Catarrh. Pains over my eyes, in nasal passages, excessive discharges into my throat. I was pronounced to have consumption. Keller's Catarrh Remedy cured me after using six bottles. T F. Reidy, Williamsport, Pa.

Resolutions of Condolence.

A tribute to the late Rupert Smith, of Raven Creek, by his friends and Sunday school mates.

At the Hamlin M. E. Sunday school it was resolved that

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His allwise providence to remove from our midst by death our Sunday school mate, Rupert Smith, son of Charles M. Smith, therefore

Resolved, That we, as a Sunday school, have sustained a grievous loss in the demise of our friend and young companion, for he, by his bright and promising prospects of future usefulness, has won for himself the respect and friendship of not only the Sunday school, but of all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn the loss of this, our dear young friend, Rupert, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family we rejoice that he, though early called away from earth and home, has, as we trust and have reason to believe, found a happy admittance in Heaven, where sickness and death never come.

Resolved, That we, too, remember our duty to Him who doeth all things well, and so live that when it is ours to leave this sphere of action, we may be able to say with him "The Lord is our Shepherd," and thus be prepared to meet our God with joy, and dwell with Him for evermore.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and that they be published in the leading county papers.

J. W. BELLES,
N. J. KEIPER, } Committee.
T. F. BELLES,

Don't fail to see the display of Christmas Presents, at Clark's Book Store.

Autograph and Photo Albums, a fine line at Mercer's.

The people living south of Bloomsburg can come to the lecture, December 29th, on the train due at Bloomsburg 6:30 p. m. The train going south at 8:47 will be held until after the lecture. The people north of Bloomsburg can come on the 4:34 train. A passenger car or cars will be attached to a freight train going north at 1 a. m. Reserved seats can be secured through the 'phone, central office, Bloomsburg.

Call and see the nobby hats,
fur caps for men and boys,
the newest in style, lowest in price,
at David Lowenberg's.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, and so find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhœa of children."

Chronic Catarrh.

I was troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in head, was deaf at times, had discharges from ears, unable to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. dec 11-4w

A Christmas present for everybody a Mercer's.

Illustrated poems and gift books of all kinds in great varieties at George A. Clark's Book Store.

A Justice of the Peace Removed for Misdemeanor in Office.

Thos. Murphy, of Centralia, who was convicted last week, was sentenced by the court as follows:

You have been found guilty of wilfully and fraudulently taking illegal fees for services as a justice of the peace in a civil suit brought before you. You charged and received for confession of judgment where there were no such services rendered. Your record showed that the case was tried before you and judgment was rendered after hearing the parties, their proofs and allegations.

PRISONER.—There were two judgments and I got mixed up with them.

COURT.—You also charged and received payment for an item in your bill of forty cents for discharging the parties. Your record does not show any entry of discharge, and besides there is nothing in the fee bill allowed for such service.

If you did not know what fees you were entitled to charge, you disregarded your duty in not informing yourself.

Whether illegal charges are made and collected by reason of ignorance of the law or by design, is not material.

We are not disposed to impose upon you a heavy fine in view of another portion of the judgment which the law requires us to pronounce.

The 4th Section of Article 6 of the Constitution provides, that all officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office or of any infamous crime.

Your case comes within this provision and we render judgment accordingly.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of fifteen dollars to the commonwealth and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence is complied with.

And the court adjudge and decree that the said Thomas Murphy be and he is hereby removed from the office of justice of the peace of the borough of Centralia, in the county of Columbia.

Never fail to see the nice presents at Mercer's before you buy.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Everybody is invited to call at Phillips'.

The Fancy Glassware and Little Keep Sakes in the grocery department of I. W. Hartman & Son's are worth seeing.

Fine ladies' shoes at F. D. Dentler's.

You will find a nice line of goods suitable for Christmas presents, such as Books, Albums, Frames, Dressing Cases, Dolls, Silverware, Nut Pickers, Ornaments, &c., at Clark & Son's.

All kinds of Brushes and fancy articles, at Hendershotts. 2w

Now is the time to get your Winter suit cheap at Geo. W. Bertsch's as he is making up suits at cost in the latest styles. A fit guaranteed or no sale.

Whether you wish to buy or not be sure to see I. W. Hartman & Son's Holiday Goods. All are welcome.

Almanacs and Diaries for 1886 at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Clark & Son have just received another large line of Ladies Coats and Wraps at very low prices. See them.

Fine Dressing Cases from one to twelve dollars at Hendershott's Drug Store. 2w

Christmas Cards for Sunday Schools from $2.00 to $10.00 per hundred at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Hats and caps, of all the latest styles, at G. W. Bertsch's, the hatter and clothier. Also a fine line of sealskin caps for the holidays on hand. Call and see them.

Our stock of Jewelry in Lace Pins, Rings, Sets, Cuff Buttons, Drops, Silverware, Cake Baskets, Pickle Dishes, Sugar Bowls, &c., at Clark & Son's.

A fine line of silk mufflers and handkerchiefs can be had at G. W. Bertsch's merchant tailoring establishment, Main street.

I. W. Hartman & Son told you last week about the crowd who would visit their stores. You have seen it already, but the half has not been told. Come every day, in the morning, at noon, in the evening; 7 and 8 clerks to wait on you.

Plain and fancy Bottles at Hendershott's Drug Store. 2w

You will find almost any thing you may want at Clark & Son's, suitable for presents Go see them.

Go to Geo. W. Bertsch's, the clothier and furnisher, for your gents furnishing goods of all the latest styles and pattern, just received fresh for the holiday trade.

You will find at Clark & Son's full lines of Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Napkin rings, Fruit knives and Nut Picks, cheap at Hendershott's Drug store. 2w

F. D. Dentler has just received a full line of slippers for the holidays.

You will find the best and cheapest Books of all kinds at Clark & Son's.

Have you seen the sets of White and Fancy Dishes at I. W. Hartman & Son's, $3.00 to $25.00. 46 pieces to 131 pieces in set.

WANTED—All the children to come and see the fine line of Holiday Goods at Phillips' Domestic Bakery.

The whole talk, the whole time, the whole desire, the whole effort of I. W. Hartman & Son, for the next week, will be to please the people with Christmas goods.

Fine shoes for gents, ladies and misses at F. D. Dentler's. Call and examine.

Dont forget whilst I. W. Hartman & Son have changed the appearance of their stores, you can buy a bolt of Muslin, a Heavy Blanket, a nice fitting Coat, a Cashmere Dress, a set of Underwear, a pair of Shoes, &c., as usual.

Ladies' pure silk-fleeced Jersey gloves at 1.00. Also, cashmere Jersey gloves for ladies and children at H. W. Sloan's.

Mrs. C. E. Rabb is closing out her stock of felt hats at cost to make room for Christmas goods.

Harness from $10 up at C. S. Furman's.

New jewelry and silk handkerchiefs for Christmas at H. W. Sloan's.

Now is the time to have plush muffs made to order and all kinds of furs cleaned, lined and renovated at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's.

C. C. Marr want's butter, 25c., eggs, 34c., lard, chickens, turkeys, corn, oats, hard soap and onions.

Persons who have gone through Bloomsburg looking up Christmas presents, say I. W. Hartman & Son have the assortment. Go and see for yourself

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used.

Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in applepie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliva. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess.—*The Cosmopolitan.*

Manure for Grass.

Farmers do not seem to intend the grass crop to get any good of the manure applied, judging from the methods employed by many of them. This may sound like a strong statement, but the manner of applying manure on the majority of farms, will, I think, bear me out in making so strong a statement. In the ordinary system of rotation, when is manure applied? Nine times out of 10 it is plowed under with the sod.

When no strict system of rotation is followed, and I am sorry to say that it is the rule rather than the exception, a field is sown and planted to the usual farm products, until it begins to show signs of weakening. Then the farmer begins to say, "Well, it is about time that field was seeded down." And by the way, he often crops it a year or two after this before seeding. In reality, the field has become impoverished to some extent, and before seeding to grass it should certainly receive a coat of manure But no, it is seeded down to "give it rest." There may be enough of the ingredients needed for grass growth available that have not been drawn by the different demands of the preceding crops in the soil, so that 2 or 3 fair crops of hay may be taken from the field. It is only when this begins to show alarming signs of falling off that the farmer thinks of supplying the real want —manure. He puts on a coat of manure and plows it under with the sod. Again and again in the course of years this process is repeated—always to the disadvantage of the crop as above shown. It is not, I think, because the farmer ranks the grass crop as secondary in importance. No reasonable man can look at the matter in this light; but it is because he has fallen into the way of thinking that grass will do well anyhow. To be sure, grass may do fairly well where some other crops would have had but a sorry existence, but that is no indication that it will not do much better if given a better chance.

I know of nothing that will respond quicker to manure and good tilth, than the grass crop. A farmer ought not to be satisfied with a single ton of hay to the acre. He can get 2 tons from the acre if he will but give his land the proper treatment. If he will fit his land up for the grass crop, as he does for wheat or corn, he may expect such a return. But if he manures only for the wheat and corn, he need not expect much from the grass crop.

We have gotten into the way of expecting altogether to much from our meadows. We cut one and sometimes 2 crops from them in a single season, and then turn in the stock to pick them down during the Autumn. I wonder if land is really taking a rest under this manner of treatment?—*W. D. Boynton, in Western Plowman.*

To Administer Medicine to Swine.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in dosing the hog. The American Agriculturist says that if the medicine can not be given in his food, as when he has no appetite, or is in great pain, it must be administered direct. To do this is quite difficult, and most farmers give it up, or adopt the Homeopathic treatment, because it is so much easier. When properly managed, it is not very hard for the pig or the attendant. The pig is caught by a slipnoose in a strong rope, which goes through the mouth, and holds back the tusks. He will pull back with all his might, and the rope must be made fast quite short, to the top of a post or fence then his legs are secured so that he can not spring forward. Now if an old shoe with a hole in the toe is given him to chew upon, he will champ away upon it as angrily as possible, and the medicine can be poured into his mouth through it—a little at the time, or he will choke and strangle and cough. Another way is to hold the pig in the same way, or as for ringing, and to pour the medicine iuto one nostril through an oil can such as is used for oiling machinery. Either of these methods render it possible to give medicine to a pig as effectually as to any animal, and it is not probable that his rage will have any evil effect, as in the case of a struggling child.—*Tribune & Farmer.*

Clarion's new court house clock is nine feet in diameter and illuminated with gas.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female Troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on a guarantee.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

DR. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

It is Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGRAM.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

THE VITAL ORGANS

AND REMEDIES

OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY

INDIAN CONSUMPTION CURE

LIVER

KIDNEYS

SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY (INTERNAL)

AUTUMN-LEAF EXT. (LOCAL)

O. ANOINTMENT (EXTERNAL)

LABORATORY & DISPENSARY BINGHAMTON, N.Y. U.S.A.

DR. KILMER & CO.

SWAMP-ROOT (INTERNAL REMEDY) OINTMENT (EXTERNAL REMEDY)

ONE PACKAGE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES

DR. KILMER'S REMEDIES ARE PURELY VEGETABLE

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT IS THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER REMEDY

DR. KILMER'S FEMALE REMEDY

DR. KILMER'S OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY

DR. KILMER'S INDIAN CONSUMPTION CURE

DR. KILMER'S AUTUMN-LEAF EXT. (LOCAL) OINTMENT (EXTERNAL)

DR. KILMER'S PILLS PROMPTLY PURIFY THE LIVER

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES DIABETES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES BLADDER TROUBLES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES BACKACHE

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES RHEUMATISM

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES URINARY DIFFICULTIES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES NERVOUSNESS

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES DYSPEPSIA

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES LOSS OF APPETITE

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES LOSS OF FLESH

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES LOSS OF SLEEP

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES PALE AND SALLOW COMPLEXION

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES WASTING IN CHILDREN

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED SYSTEM

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE BLOOD

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE LIVER

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE STOMACH

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE KIDNEYS

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE BLADDER

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE NERVES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE MUSCLES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE BONES

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE SKIN

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE HEART

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE LUNGS